

CALIFORNIA BACKS  
PRESIDENT'S PLAN  
FOR WORLD COURTJohnson Group's Drive to Stifle  
Harding Challenge Meets De-  
feat in San FranciscoFormer Adherents Admit Turn  
in Tide of Opinion—Women  
Adopt Peace Resolve

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (Staff Correspondence)—California is rallying to support President Harding's World Court idea for settlement of justiciable international questions. Hiram Johnson's backers, who fought vainly to suppress publication here of the President's prepared speech on the Court, were blocked by Herbert Hoover and other close advisers of the President, who insisted that the address, a direct challenge to Senator Johnson, be given full publicity, thereby frustrating the dearest scheme of the Johnson forces to effect a reconciliation between the President and the Senator.

The issue is clear. The Johnson forces have within the last few weeks conceded that the Senator has no chance either for first place on the 1924 Republican ticket or as an independent candidate for the presidency. They are grooming him for running mate with President Harding, whose renomination seems certain.

**Deep-Seated Conflict**  
One indisputable fact should be carefully noted: The cleavage between President Harding and Senator Johnson is not inspired by Mr. Hoover's alleged antipathy to the Senator, as the disgruntled Johnson forces claim. It is far more vital. It represents elemental difference between two antipodal ideas at work deep in the political life of America. In this respect the World Court issue becomes incidental and the people of California are rapidly awakening to the fundamentals involved.

So far as the World Court is concerned, a vote in California today would endorse overwhelmingly President Harding's standing. Erstwhile Johnson supporters assert this. One of them, Chester H. Rowell, nationally known publisher of Berkeley, scored Senator Johnson's attitude in a recent address before the San Francisco Center and today in session at Asilomar, Cal., the following resolutions were drawn up by the executive board of the Federated Women's Clubs of California, representing 63,000 women in this State.

Whereas, President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes have proposed to the Senate that the United States participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice and believing that to be the first step in international co-operation to end war and therefore to end the world peace, and that the executive board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs express to President Harding our hearty support of the International Court of Justice as recommended to the Senate, and our approval of every effort of our Government to associate with other nations and to maintain the world peace be telegraphed to President Harding and also given to The Associated Press.

**Johnson Attitude Assailed**  
In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rowell, as an outstanding leader of the insurgents against continued support of Senator Johnson, said:

Logically Senator Johnson's position on the World Court is completely untenable. He assails the World Court by flimsy which, if they applied to anything, could apply only to the League of Nations, and he establishes no connection which would make an objection to one equivalent to an objection to the other.

A world court has always been American policy. For 14 years the American proposal to make that court permanent, in membership and jurisdiction, has been held up only because no method of electing its members could be agreed on. The League of Nations supplies the mechanism through which the nations can now act for the purpose, and they have now done so.

The judges, after election, are no more subject to the intrigues of the chancelleries of Europe, as Senator Johnson so loudly shouts, than notices of the United States Supreme Court are subject to the intrigues of the convention which nominates the President. There is no logical or no American argument against the actual World Court proposal. Senator Johnson knows this. The only possible crusade against it is based on the fictitious confusion of it with other issues. Just what Senator Johnson hopes to get by working these issues is a mystery to thousands who supported him in the past elections.

**Mr. Raker Helps Harmony**  
While California's senior United States Senator is opposing international co-operation, a veteran member of Congress from this State is speeding to Copenhagen to attend the twenty-first inter-parliamentary union of nations August 15-17. John E. Raker, of the Second Congressional District, is a member of America's legislative commission of 17, five United States senators and 12 representatives, who will sit with legislators of the nations for consideration of inter-related problems—international disarmament and the adjudication of economic and financial questions through the world's legislative bodies. Mr. Raker said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent world's conference on education in France has strengthened the conviction that arbitration through the judicial departments of the various governments is not the only means available of effecting desired international good will. The agenda of the Copenhagen conference illustrates an extension of that view. It is, in fact, a challenge to the judiciary.

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Turks May Reject  
School Proposal

By Special Cable  
Constantinople, Aug. 2.—Turkish circles are suspicious of the offer of Charles H. Crane, formerly American Minister to China, to send American educators to reorganize Turkey's school system. It is believed here that French influence will prevent the acceptance of the offer.

EDUCATION SOLVES  
PROBLEM OF NEGRO  
IN NORTH CAROLINAYearly Budget Totals \$3,500,-  
000—Migration Minimized  
for This Reason

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2 (Special)—North Carolina is far less concerned over the present Negro exodus than its neighbor states. "I have made a careful survey of the situation," said Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the division of Negro education, working under the State Department of Public Instruction, "and I find that we are losing few of our best Negroes. Those leaving the State are divided into three classes, no one of which is representative of our best Negro citizenship. To the first class belong those who are naturally shiftless, to the second those who have suffered temporary losses and who will return to North Carolina when they have earned enough to start over again, and to the third those who have drifted into the State from farther south on their way north."

The main reason that North Carolina is holding its best class of Negroes is because it is probably doing more for their advancement, especially along educational lines, than any other state in the Union. This claim is borne out by the statements of educational leaders. The Department of Education reports that last year North Carolina paid its Negro school-teachers nearly twice as much money as was spent for all educational purposes in 1900.

**Great Salary Increases**  
North Carolina is now spending more than \$3,500,000 a year on Negro education. Salaries paid Negro teachers last year aggregated \$1,800,000, which was an increase of \$300,000 over the preceding year. In 1900 the State spent less than \$1,000,000 for all educational purposes.

The General Assembly of 1923 made the following appropriations for Negro institutions: State Normal Schools, \$468,000 for improvements; Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$455,000 for improvements and \$60,000 for maintenance; for the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro boys, \$50,000, and its maintenance, \$10,000.

"This year," says Director Newbold, "we will have in North Carolina more than 200 Rosenwald schools, worth \$1,225,000. These schools are in rural districts and towns under 2500 population. Of the \$1,225,000 so far invested, \$220,000 came from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, \$250,000 from Negroes, \$455,000 from contributions by white people in the State and \$600,000 from public taxes. During the school year of 1921-1922 81 Rosenwald schools were erected at a cost of \$350,000. Since the close of that scholastic year 93 have been built, costing more than \$400,000."

In its larger towns and cities North Carolina is spending more than \$1,000,000 annually on Negro school buildings.

**North Carolina Appreciated**  
Education and prohibition combined have done more to elevate the Negro in North Carolina than all other agencies.

Dr. James B. Dudley, Negro, president of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, said this to say:

Negro leaders throughout the State are profoundly grateful for the splendid program of education and uplift.

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## Senators to Attend Inter-Allied Parliamentary Union Abroad



The Five United States Senators Who Are on Their Way to Geneva, Switzerland. Left to Right—Joseph T. Robinson (D., of Arkansas); Robert M. La Follette (R., of Wisconsin); William B. McKinley (R., of Illinois); Kenneth McKellar (D., of Tennessee); and Claude A. Swanson (D., of Virginia)

RAIL YARDS TO END  
TWELVE-HOUR DAYNorthern Pacific Ballot Leads to  
Negotiations for Establishing  
Eight-Hour Shift

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Yardmasters on the Northern Pacific Railway will be taken off the 12-hour working day and be placed on an eight-hour shift within a short time as a result of a ballot taken recently among the men, it is announced by J. L. Eldredge, grand president of the railroad yardmasters of America. In an exclusive statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Eldredge said that the Northern Pacific yardmasters voted two to one in favor of having the national organization negotiate with the management an agreement on wages and working conditions which Mr. Eldredge explained is equivalent to a demand for an eight-hour day, since that is the purpose of the organization.

Results of the ballot were tabulated on June 22, he said, but the figures have been withheld pending conferences at St. Paul, Minn., between the management, Mr. Eldredge added, and the organization on the Northern Pacific, and the management. A total of 91 ballots was cast, 56 voting for representation by the Railroad Yardmasters of America and 35 voting for the management. Mr. Eldredge added: "Representatives of the management and of the yardmasters' organization are now working on rules before putting the eight-hour day into effect on the Northern Pacific Railway. The men will receive back pay from the time the negotiations were started with the management last spring. The ballot on the Northern Pacific was conducted jointly between the management and the Railroad Yardmasters of America, and shows that the yardmasters are against the horrible 12-hour shift, and will vote against it when given a chance to cast a ballot without intimidation. The management of the Northern Pacific has been very fair with us."

Negotiations leading to the ballot began April 16. The management had taken a canvass of the yardmasters and denied that the organization represented a majority as required under the decision of the railroad labor board. Consequently a ballot was drawn up to determine whether the men favored representation by the Railroad Yardmasters of America and an eight-hour day or whether they upheld the management's working conditions. A gentlemen's agreement was reached that neither side should use any undue influence in the matter of voting.

**CANADIAN HARVEST  
DRAWS ENGLISHMEN**  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—In view of the expected bumper harvest in Canada, the Dominion has asked for 4000 men from England to help gather it. The first batch of 300 embarked today on the steamship Melita, all classes being included—from army and naval officers to clerks, students and actors—as well as laborers.

Many say they intend to stay in Canada and settle there. The single fare to Winnipeg is only £12, and employment is guaranteed at a minimum of 17 shillings per day and board.

After long periods of unemployment the train windows leaving Waterloo station were filled with cheerful and hopeful faces.

**SOVIET VIEW UNCHANGED**  
MOSCOW, Aug. 2.—Denial that he proposed to acknowledge the czarist debts as a means to obtain foreign recognition was made yesterday by Leonid Krassin, Bolshevik commissar of foreign trade and commerce, in an official statement. He said he adheres to the Russian attitude expressed at the Genoa Conference and that since Russia's position is much better now than then it is useless to attempt to buy recognition by such an acknowledgment.

**AIRMAN GOES UP 7 MILES**  
VILLACOUBLAY, France, Aug. 2.—In a flight yesterday under official control, Sadi Lecoq, the noted aviator, reached an altitude that may be a world's record. On descending, after two hours in the air, one of his instruments showed that 10,500 meters had been attained and another registered 11,000 meters, so that he actually reached a height somewhat close to seven miles. The ascent required 40 minutes, and he was forced to descend when an oxygen bottle refused to work.

STATE MONOPOLY OF POWER  
OPPOSED BY PENNSYLVANIAMassachusetts Asked to Join Against New York to  
Support Unrestricted Interchange of Natural Energy

In order to acquaint Massachusetts with the details and status of pending litigation brought by the State of New York to test the Federal Water Power Act, and to lay the groundwork of possible future co-operation of other northeastern states with the Federal Government in defense of the act, Philip P. Wells, deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, today conferred with Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts attorney-general, and Roger Clapp of the attorney-general's office.

Action to test the national legislation arises from reluctance on the part of the State of New York to accept the act's provision for federal control of water power sites. It is contending in the suit now pending that this represents an infringement of the rights of the State. Further, it is claimed, it is impossible to proceed with the development of power resources until the act has been upheld or overruled by the courts.

**Answers Filed**  
As the matter now stands the petition of the State of New York has been filed with the Supreme Court of the United States. Answers have been filed by the Federal Government. Representatives made to Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State, last March were met with a refusal to withdraw the case, but at present it is not being actively pressed.

New York's action has, however, served to direct attention to the larger question of water power development and the interchange of power between states. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, is the leader among the state defenders of the act. He has indicated his intention of filing intervening petitions with the Federal Government and has invited the co-operation of other northeastern states. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, has turned the matter over to the Attorney-General with the recommendation that he take such steps as seem advisable.

With the increasing complexity of the coal supply situation in New England, additional emphasis has been placed upon the possibilities of "white coal." It is recognized that there are hundreds of thousands of horsepower going to waste yearly. To harness these, releasing much coal from the task of generating power, is the aim in support of which sentiment is rapidly crystallizing.

**Use of Electricity**  
Governor Pinchot sees the issue from a broad viewpoint. In a letter to Governor Smith he has declared: "After 18 years of study and work on this problem, I have come confidently to expect the growth of a nation-wide interlocking power system. The freedom of commerce among the several states, the unrestricted exchange across state lines of service, goods and resources, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, is the strongest man-made basis of prosperity of each state. This consideration applies not only to energy riding in a coal car, but equally to energy flowing over a wire, whether the burning of fuel or the falling of water was the source. Furthermore, really cheap power cannot be supplied to consumers unless the burning of coal and the flowing of water contribute their energy to a common reservoir for the common supply of industries, farms, homes, and railroads. Such a system must transcend state lines and is likely to become nation-wide."

The contention is made that if a moral and legal right exists for New York to monopolize her water power resources a similar right might be held to exist for a state to monopolize necessary resources, such as coal, for the benefit of its citizens and to the detriment of other citizens outside the state.

That the potential supplies of water power should be harnessed for the general good was the fundamental aim of the federal act, it is pointed out. This is the basis of the action led by Pennsylvania and possibly other states as well. Whether Massachusetts will join actively in taking this stand is now under advisement.

**TURKO-AMERICAN  
TREATY IS READY**  
Text Completed After All-Night  
Session at Lausanne

LAUSANNE, Aug. 2.—(AP)—After an all-night session, the Turkish and American delegations today completed the text of the proposed Turco-American Treaty, and it was immediately cabled to Washington and Ankara.

If the two governments approve the terms, it probably will be signed here Saturday, and possibly tomorrow. It is understood that the text provides measures for the protection of the claims of all American citizens, whether they are natives or naturalized.

Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, assured Joseph C. Grew, American Minister to Switzerland, who is the chief American delegate, that Turkey wanted to meet all just claims against it.

**PRESIDENT HARDING  
REPORTED GAINING**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—(AP)—President Harding is slowly but surely winning his way back to recovery. This is indicated in every official statement issued by his attendants who surround him in his suite in the Palace Hotel here. Another night of natural, easy sleep was reported early today.

The question, "When will the President be able to travel?" found about as many different answers among members of the presidential party as there are persons in the party. The physicians attending the Chief Executive, however, would not even venture an opinion. One thing was certain, and that was that the President was making progress.

Plans for the future, however, continued to be discussed by members of the party, and the plan seemingly most favored at this stage is for a return to Washington by what is commonly known as the overland route as soon as the President is able to travel.

Laurentic's Bullion  
Salvaged From Sea

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 3

ANSWERING a question in the House of Commons, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the amount of bullion salvaged from the steamship Laurentic was estimated at £5,517,225.

The Laurentic was sunk Jan. 23, 1917, by a German mine off the northwest coast of Ireland, and lies in 125 feet of water.

POLITICS INSTITUTE  
MIRRORS WIDENING  
BREACH IN EUROPEFrench, German and British  
Delegates Review Possibilities  
of Ruhr Impasse

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2 (Staff Correspondence)—"Great Britain will not consent to be the junior partner of any nation in Europe," declared Count Harry Kessler at the Institute of Politics to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, in commenting on dispatches that Sir Edward Grey in the House of Lords and Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons had stressed the gravity of the pending break between France and England.

"England is playing 'second fiddle' today, but English pride will not permit it to continue to do so."

"I was in London only a month ago," he said. "It was becoming evident then that English public opinion would not stand aside while France destroyed German unity. The fall of the Cuno Government, which British leaders fear, means just that. Civil war, with very little question, would ensue. Rival states, monarchistic in the south and communistic in the north, will follow. Then France would not be able to pay. It would be in possession of the Ruhr, which would provide the equivalent of reparations and stabilize its finances. It would see Germany broken and impotent—which would satisfy its desire for security. All in all, the French would not be able to do so. Such a development would not be regarded with disfavor."

**Canon Dimmet Sees 'Bullying'**  
On the other hand Canon Dimmet, French representative here, asserted that "France does not wish to see Germany destroyed. This latest news from Britain is merely another illustration that England, spurred on by its unemployed, is seeking to block the French and solve its own difficulties at our expense. Here we have more of the 'bullying' of which I spoke last night."

But bullying, so far as England is concerned, was not only undesirable, but impossible, according to Philip Henry Kerr. "If there is one thing England will not do, it is use force in this situation," he said. "It would be very unfortunate if the Cuno Government fell. But if it falls, I cannot see where conditions will be any worse. France has the army. It is in the Ruhr. All our desires for a peaceful settlement cannot dislodge it. My own belief is that we will bring solution to this problem most quickly by withdrawing and letting France and Germany fight it out between them."

**Use of Force Hinted**  
But the English, in the opinion of Count Kessler, will never stand by while the French destroy Germany. "Many Englishmen with whom I have spoken expressed a willingness to go to any limit to prevent such destruction." Asked about the possible use of force, he replied: "France is supreme on the Continent. England has disarmed. France has not. The economic pressure which England might exert could never force the issue. Only by American joining with England in this protest could France be forced into a compromise which would save Germany."

France is already willing to compromise, however, according to Canon Dimmet. "England alone stands in the way," he said. "Poincaré has frequently mentioned a willingness to accept a much smaller reparations figure."

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STRICT PENALTIES WIPE OUT  
MANY CONNECTICUT SALOONSState's Attorneys Proceed Vigorously Against Violators—  
Half of the Towns Reported Without Bars

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1 (Special)—More saloon keepers have been ordered to dismantle their bars in various cities and towns in Connecticut. New Haven is the latest city in which action has been taken, following similar action in Hartford and Waterbury.

But one or two saloons in Hartford, against which Hugh M. Alcorn, State Attorney, delivered an ultimatum recently, still have bars, the others having dismantled. One man has announced that he will make a test case, as he has a clean record, so far as violating the prohibition law is concerned, but Mr. Alcorn has refused to intimate what his next move will be.

Practically all the other former saloons in the city have either removed their bars or boarded them in to form counters. The county detective, working under the direction of Mr. Alcorn, has been investigating former saloons in Manchester, Bristol, New Britain and other cities in the country, and about half of the towns in the county are now reported to be without saloons.

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BRITAIN DECLARES  
EUROPE'S PROBLEM  
CANNOT BE EVADEDPrime Minister and Foreign  
Secretary Make Statements  
on European SituationCorrespondence Between Allies  
to Be Published—Prompt  
Action Imperative

LONDON, Aug. 2.—(P)—Marquess Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords today that the French and Belgian replies to the recent British reparations note appeared to hold out no prospect of an early settlement of the situation in the Ruhr, nor of a commencement of a discussion on reparations. The British reply to Germany was not mentioned in the communications from Paris and Brussels, he added.

He regretted that Great Britain could not find in the French and Belgian responses enough material for sending a joint allied reply to the last German note. Great Britain has attached very great importance to the dispatch of such a reply.

Viscount Grey characterized the statement as "very grave."

**The Prime Minister's Statement**

The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, joined with Lord Curzon in informing Parliament that the replies by France and Belgium to the British reparations note seemed to hold out no prospect of a settlement of the Ruhr situation in the near future, nor the opening of a discussion regarding reparations.

Mr. Baldwin began his statement by reviewing the British draft reply to Germany's last note. He said the British Government had expressed the opinion that while nothing should be done which would be inconsistent with the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty, advantage could be derived by impartial experts, co-operating with the Reparations Commission, should examine Germany's capacity to pay.

The reply also pointed out, Mr. Baldwin said, that the economic value of such a step must largely depend upon factors not mentioned in the German memorandum, such as stabilizing the mark and balancing the budget, and that no guarantee was made that the German Government would be effective unless provision was made for some form of international control over the German financial administration.

**Advice to Germany**  
"The reply ended," continued the Prime Minister, "by advising the German Government that if it desired a resumption of the inquiry, to withdraw without further delay the ordinances and decrees which organized and fomented the policy of passive resistance, and to unequivocally disavow the acts of violence and sabotage which in some cases had accompanied it."

"The reply expressed the belief that such action on the part of Germany would involve reconsideration by the occupying powers of the conditions of their occupation and the gradual return to the normal features of industrial life in the Ruhr."

"In the covering note with which this draft reply was sent to the allied governments, the British Government gave a fuller explanation of the views which they held on all these points, and they urged upon their allies that an inter-allied discussion should be opened with as little delay as possible, whether by conference or otherwise, for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive plan for a general and final financial settlement."

**Opposition Leader Disappointed**  
J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Opposition, expressed profound disappointment at the replies the Government had received from France and Belgium. There was one general point of satisfaction, he added, namely, that the Government had finally determined to devise a policy of its own and pursue it. That policy, as he understood it, was that Great Britain had and must have views and interests which it must express and protect.

Mr. MacDonald said Great Britain's conception of the alliance had been co-operation, and that the means by which policies should be defined was by discussion pursued with the concurrence of all the partners, and not one in which any one partner could claim control of anything concerning his own interests.

Mr. MacDonald said that the British conception was proper and reasonable, and as far as the action indicated by the Prime Minister carried out this general conception of British policy he might have the assurance that the vast body of the Commons was behind him.

**Abolition of Secrecy Advocated**  
Mr. MacDonald noted that the Premier had made no mention in his speech of the period between June 8 and July 12, during which a number of questions were addressed to the governments of France and Belgium, and he asked if some details as to what had occurred could not be given. He also asked assurance that if circumstances arose before the resumption of Parliament at the regular time in the middle of November the Government would call the House of Commons together so that any important step to be taken should be taken with the full consent of the House.

He advocated the abolition of secrecy in the conduct of foreign affairs as part of the new positive policy.

Mr. MacDonald said it was perfectly clear that France was in the Ruhr not for the purpose of getting reparations, and one was compelled to the conclusion that the French policy was

a policy permeated by warlike feeling. At the same time, he said, he hoped that France and Belgium might meet Great Britain in the endeavor to devise a policy which would lead to the reconstruction of Europe.

**Ruhr Policy Disagreement**  
Replying to the debate that followed his statement, Mr. Baldwin said: "We regard the Ruhr policy as not well calculated to achieve the common end we have in view; our allies regard it as a good method to achieve that end. There is a perfectly honest and genuine difference of opinion over the method, but we both agree that we want to insure payment and adequate reparations as soon as that may be."

The Premier said the reason that he doubted the wisdom of the Franco-Belgian policy was that the very lengthy postponement of reparations would hurt the trade of this country and of the world. While there was a great deal of nonsense talked about this subject by people who imperfectly comprehend it, he added, "None will contravert the statement that the Ruhr situation is an unhappy symptom of disease in the nations of the world."

**Reports Received from Allies**  
The replies of the allied governments now have been received. The Italian Government has not so far returned a written answer, but has pressed themselves as in general agreement with the views and proposals of His Majesty's Government. (Cheers greeted this announcement.)

"The French and Belgian governments returned independent replies. His Majesty's Government have devoted the most careful and anxious consideration to those replies. While we are fully conscious of the friendly language in which they were couched and the cordial spirit by which they were animated, we regretted not to find in them the material for sending an allied answer to the German note, to the dispatch of which we attached so much importance."

"Indeed, the draft reply submitted by His Majesty's Government was not mentioned in the French and Belgian replies, nor did those replies appear to hold out any prospect, either of an early alteration of the situation in the Ruhr or of the commencement of discussions about reparations, to which His Majesty's Government had eagerly looked forward."

**Irretrievable Ruin Possible**  
"It is apparent that many weeks may easily be consumed in the preliminary interchange of opinions between the Allies, and the time is being forewarned by the latter, before any effective step can be taken to terminate the present situation."

"His Majesty's Government cannot too often repeat that, while regarding the interests of their Allies as bound up in our own, and abating as they have throughout from any action which might be thought indicative of allied disunion, we yet hold firmly to the view that the problem now before all of us cannot be evaded, and that, while the Allies might be occupied in exchanging views in a spirit of unadvised friendliness on this or that detail of this or that proposal, the European situation, carrying with it all the prospects of reparations payment to which the Allies are equally entitled, may sink into irretrievable ruin."

**Papers to Be Published**  
"In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government have decided to lay before Parliament with the least possible delay the papers which have recorded their own views and endeavors. We are inviting the Allies to agree to the publication of their notes or statements on their part to which reference has been made and which are required to explain the situation as a whole."

"His Majesty's Government entertains the hope that the publication of these papers will assist in determining the real dimensions of the problem with which the Allies are confronted and may convince the world of the imperative necessity of prompt and united action to deal with it."

**Lord Birkenhead Criticizes**  
Speaking in the House of Lords, after the Foreign Secretary had made his statement, Lord Birkenhead, the former Lord Chancellor, declared the whole

French Nation was behind its Government in relation to the Ruhr. He said the policy for Great Britain was not to address recommendations to the French Nation, which Great Britain had no means at all of enforcing and which the French had not the slightest intention of accepting at British hands.

Great Britain, he said, ought to withdraw its army of occupation and its representative on the Reparation Commission. In that way it would avoid all responsibility for what was going on.

Goaded by the criticisms of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Curzon did some plain talking, in quite different manner from the calm phrases of his prepared formal address delivered this morning.

The Foreign Secretary said that instead of seeing reparations coming out of the Ruhr the British Government saw all chance of any reparations being whittled away before "our very eyes." He remarked that other people besides the French and Belgians had some reparations coming to them and therefore could not stand to one side and let France and Belgium carry out whatever policy they might desire.

**Lord Curzon's Strong Phrases**  
"I speak not merely of our right to interfere, and that right to interfere rests not only upon our share of reparations," asserted Lord Curzon, "but also upon the rights which we possess in respect to the payment of inter-allied debts, which is a matter of supreme importance and which cannot be set on one side as if it did not exist."

"We see Germany rotting to ruin, lapsing into this decay, carrying with it all prospects of economic recovery, not merely for Germany, but for Europe. When we looked at our position at home we saw that what was passing in the Ruhr was telling upon almost every industry in this country. After a few brief weeks of activity due to the purchases of coal in Great Britain, when the situation in the Ruhr first began, we saw the dark threat of this tragedy clutching at the throat of almost every industry in this country."

"If we do not see it now, we shall see it in the course of the winter. The effect of the Ruhr occupation will be felt in almost every cottage in this country. And because we felt it our duty to these supreme interests to take action to intervene, we have been taunted by Lord Birkenhead with having reversed our policy."

**Government's Patient Policy**  
Lord Curzon said that if anyone asked what the Government was going to do next week or next month, his answer was that he did not know, and he added, it was unfair to ask such a question before the papers had been laid before the country and the Government had the advantage of the assistance of public opinion that would come from such publication.

"I may have made, and His Majesty's Government have made, many struggles to preserve united action. That is the policy in which I have firmly and consistently believed and from which I hesitate to depart. I should not have made known for a moment that although that policy has not so far been successful, that all chances of its being more successful in the future have disappeared."

**Publication of Correspondence**  
Will Be Evidence of Rupture,

Is Opinion Held in Paris  
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Will the Franco-British entente continue? Will it not end tonight? Such are the questions which are being asked, and with some reason. Everything depends on the nature of the declarations made in the British Parliament. If it is decided to act separately and to send a British reply to Germany, then England will enter upon a course which is not merely divergent from that of France but is directly opposed.

Already there is the gravest suspicion here that the German resistance to next being prolonged because of British encouragement. England has refused to condemn in any fashion the German hostility to occupation. This hostility, provided the occupation is justified under the Treaty, is undoubtedly contrary to the Treaty provisions. Such papers as Le Temps have become extremely bitter and suggest direct British support for Germany's resistance. At best such is the legend of British encouragement: that the incompetent Cuno government has been maintained in power by it, according to French commentators, for eight months.

**An Unpleasant Atmosphere**  
It will be seen that the atmosphere is unpleasant and that the Baldwin statement is likely to be interpreted in the most unfriendly sense. It is not admitted that the French action of

January justifies separate action by England now. The French case, as repeated to The Christian Science Monitor representative today by a high authority, is that France in January acted on the interpretation of the Treaty in conjunction with the other Allies. England stood out alone. Therefore it was England which is out of step, not the three other countries which acted together. The protracted dispute between France and England is doubtless wearisome, but it is now reaching the height of the crisis and the decision which is being taken will have an incalculable effect upon Europe. Should England want to publish the correspondence with France, it will be because a rupture is considered inevitable. The publication will be an appeal to world opinion against France. France is not afraid of this appeal.

**Official Statement Obtained**  
The Monitor representative has obtained an official statement as follows: "We have nothing to hide, but the objection to publication, which will doubtless be presented to England if permission be requested, is that we shall reveal publicly our discussions in the face of our former enemy, with whom our dispute should be confined. That is dangerous, and will appear to put England on the German side, giving encouragement to Germany. Even now it is impossible to believe that there will be a break, because while the concessions which England might make would be to France, a friendly power, the concessions asked from France are not to England, but to Germany, a former enemy."

Previously, although England did not approve of the Ruhr occupation, its attitude was one of benevolent neutrality. If the expected steps are now taken, it would be difficult to describe the British attitude as otherwise than unreservedly antagonistic. It will be a leap into the unknown for Europe. No wonder friends of the Entente and of order in Europe are anxious.

**THREE MAYORS SEEK AGREEMENT ON NEW SOURCES OF WATER**

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special).—Mayor Talbot of this city, Mayor Coughlin of Taunton, and Mayor Remington of New Bedford have arranged to confer next Tuesday in an attempt to effect an agreement for increasing the water supplies of these three cities. They will try to map out a course whereby the three cities may obtain additional water from Quittacas Pond and the swampy set ponds, and to eliminate any causes for controversy.

Last year the water commission of Fall River adopted a plan for securing additional water from Quittacas Pond, but New Bedford protested on the ground that that city had spent a large sum of money for the development of Quittacas, and that if Fall River should draw on this pond, it would prove too great a drain.

Mayor Talbot, on coming into office, abandoned the plan to draw on Quittacas pond, and decided to petition the Legislature to take water from Quittacas Pond and the swampy set ponds, and to eliminate any causes for controversy.

At the conference on Tuesday, Fall River's project will be discussed. The three mayors will also discuss plans for requesting the legislators of the three cities to secure the necessary laws in the Legislature to put into effect the plans adopted.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably showers tonight; somewhat warmer; Friday probably fair with light variable winds.  
Northern New England: Partly cloudy Thursday, probably showers in extreme north portion; Friday somewhat unsettled.  
Southern New England: Probably showers tonight; Friday probably fair.

**Weather Outlook**  
The outlook is for cloudy to partly cloudy weather in the states of the Washington forecast district during the next two days. The temperature will be somewhat higher today in the North Atlantic states; Friday fair with warmer temperatures on coast and in south.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 64 Kansas City ..... 68  
Atlantic City ..... 68 Memphis ..... 72  
Boston ..... 64 Montreal ..... 72  
Buffalo ..... 72 Nantucket ..... 68  
Calgary ..... 64 New York ..... 68  
Charleston ..... 68 Philadelphia ..... 68  
Chicago ..... 72 Portland, Me. .... 68  
Des Moines ..... 68 Portland, Ore. .... 74  
Eastport ..... 60 San Francisco ..... 64  
Galveston ..... 78 St. Louis ..... 76  
Hatteras ..... 44 St. Paul ..... 60  
Jacksonville ..... 78 Washington ..... 68

**High Tides in Boston**  
Thursday, 4:19 p. m.; Friday, 4:38 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

## MR. ALLEN OPPOSES PAYING DOCK CLAIM

Mr. Rollins Tells Commission of Heavy Losses by Firm Doing Various State Jobs

If the special commission authorized to pay up to \$200,000 of the claims of the contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins decides that "in equity and good conscience" the claims are justified, it might as well sit as a permanent commission so that every individual and corporation that has lost money through a contract with the Commonwealth may come in, show a loss, and recover, declared J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, who appeared before the commission today.

The hearing today returned to the main question of the claims based on losses incurred in connection with the building of the South Boston drydock. On Tuesday it threatened to be diverted into a discussion of the circumstances surrounding the passage of the resolve establishing the commission. Charges and intimations of legislative jockeying and last minute maneuvers were made, and Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the claimant, James W. Rollins, entered objection. In closing the hearing today, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, and chairman of the commission of three, put a check on this with an opening statement which pointed out that the board is sitting in a judicial capacity. Its functions, he declared, are limited by the terms of the resolve which provide that "if after investigation of said claim they shall determine that in equity and good conscience the Commonwealth should respond in damages, they shall make certain findings."

**"Nothing Improper Done"**

Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, and chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, declared in closing a discussion of the whole issue, that while he was opposed to the payment of the claim, and hopes that it will not be paid, he knows of "nothing improper done by anyone in connection with passage of the resolve."

Mr. Shattuck said that if there is no legal claim, as it appears to be admitted there is not, and no unjust enrichment of the Commonwealth, the question before the commission would appear to be whether a grant should be paid. He cited several cases in the past in which gratuities have been paid for moral considerations, but pointed out that in this instance there is a difference in that there is a definite contractual agreement.

"These people are successful contractors," Shattuck said. "They made the contract and knew what they were doing. Unquestionably there were conditions which cost the contractors more money than was anticipated. But when a contractor comes out and did you ever hear of his coming to the Commonwealth and offering to give back a part of a handsome profit? If the State came around with such a suggestion the contractor would laugh at it. If we were all more moral than we are I think there would be more said in favor of the claim. But I regard this case as a bad precedent and hope that the commission will turn down the claim."

Mr. Rollins testified in support of his claim and in answer to charges that have been made in the several days of hearing. In reply to intimations that large profits were made in other contracts with the Commonwealth, he declared that his firm had done \$4,255,055 worth of work on contracts including the Charles River Basin, the Fish Pier and the dry dock, and had stood losses totaling \$309,000.

**"Lost Half Million"**  
This fight was begun nine years ago, Mr. Rollins said. Opposition and delay had been developed from the very beginning, when co-operation and helpfulness were needed in the task of building the biggest dry dock in the United States. Suggestions of incompetency have been made, to which Mr. Rollins replied by pointing to the Navy Yard dock and by citing the engineer-

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ing details and difficulties of the South Boston work.

"Gentlemen," Mr. Rollins said, in conclusion, "we built the dry dock, and we lost \$500,000 doing it. After all, I don't know that I care. It will probably be the last big thing that I will do. But it stands there as a monument and will stand. I am proud of it. Just look at it in a few days, when the majestic is standing in it. If the Commonwealth does not want to stand the losses incurred, we can, I suppose."

Because of his connection with the case while Attorney-General, Mr. Allen appeared to testify. He declared that the Commonwealth in its contractual relations with any firm, stands in the different relation than any private concern. Much money was lost by contractors during the war in connection with road building, and as a result in several cases it has been decided that the State cannot give money in the form of gratuities where its rights are determined in contract.

The Commonwealth is constantly engaged in making business contracts in all lines and must treat all alike, Mr. Allen said. He asserted that the State had been explicit to the utmost in this case and had endeavored to give the contractor all possible information. The risks were known to exist and were taken, he added, and it is not fair to others who made higher bids to make a payment in this case.

Martin Lomasney made a closing argument, summarizing the terms of his opposition to the claim and declaring that "if this claim is paid in equity and good conscience, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Final arguments were begun by Mr. Dodge but interrupted for adjournment until later in the day.

**WAGE RISE GRANTED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES**

Increase of 6 per cent or 3 1/2 cents an hour over the basic wage is awarded the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company in a decision handed down last night by Henry C. Atwill, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Utilities and neutral arbitrator in the arbitration proceedings over the wage question. Fred A. Cummings, representing the trustees of the road, joins with Mr. Atwill, but James H. Valley, representing the men, dissents. The one question before the board was wages, all other issues having been satisfactorily adjusted. The men asked an increase in the present differential of 5 cents allowed operators of one-man cars, but Mr. Atwill decided that the present rate should stand. It was argued by the men that the financial condition of the company should not be considered in making an award, but Mr. Atwill asserted in his decision that, as a public utility, the road's financial condition is partly the measure of the efficiency of its service and it was necessarily considered in the decision.

**FIFTH INFANTRY BAND TO PLAY**  
Concerts on Boston Common by the Fifth Infantry Band, have been such a popular feature of the meetings to stimulate recruiting for the United States Army that the band will play on Parkman band stand tomorrow and Saturday, from 12 to 3 p. m.

**POLES STOP GOLD PAYMENT**  
WARSAW, Aug. 2.—A considerable drop in the Polish mark has forced the Government to suspend the sale of gold bonds in zlotys, in which new coin the Government promised to pay beginning in October, counting the zloty equal to the Swiss franc. The Government lost billions on this operation, as the bonds originally sold for the equivalent of 7000 Swiss francs, which today are equal to 35,000 zlotys.

**SOCIALISTS OPPOSE FASCISTI**  
MILAN, Aug. 2.—At a meeting today the directors of the Socialist Party condemned the attitude of some of the leaders of the Confederation of Labor, particularly Camillo Colombo, Bruno Buozzi and Signor Cabini, who have favored collaboration with the Fascisti Government. The Socialists' attitude was that whoever co-operates with Fascisti is outside the Socialist Party.

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## MISS ABBOTT ASKS CHILDREN'S SAFETY

Points to Necessary Considerations, Anent Bok Peace Award, to Prevent Wars

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A plea for the inclusion of guarantees for the happiness and welfare of children in "whatever machinery for the co-operation among nations is set in motion" as a result of the \$100,000 Edward W. Bok, has just been made by Miss Grace Abbott, head of the Federal Children's Bureau and unofficial American observer on the Commission on the International Traffic in Women and Children of the League of Nations.

Commenting on the object of the award in her office in the Department of Labor at Washington, Miss Abbott said: "It might well be argued that the problem of securing world peace is a fundamental problem in child welfare. Since the war, the United States has been spending millions in relief work in Europe."

All of us will hope Mr. Bok's offer may bring results. But whatever machinery for co-operation among nations is set in motion, if it is really to function to prevent war, we shall need certain guarantees for children. They must be educated, healthy, happy; trained in self-discipline, to respect the rights of others, to respect differences in others. These guarantees are still needed for many children in the United States for whom we have never secured that equal opportunity to establish which this Government was founded, but for the prevention of future wars, and hence for the future welfare of American children, such guarantees are needed for children everywhere.

Mr. John F. O'Ryan, O. R. C. committee, declares: "The American peace award, in my opinion, is the most effective step that has been taken since the war to (a) arouse their interest, (c) stimulate consideration and study, (d) develop understanding, and (e) assure intelligent action."

**CARLOAD SHIPMENTS BY MAINE FARMERS URGED TO CUT COSTS**

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 2 (Special).—Instead of shipping individually in small lots, the freight charges on which are quite an item of expense, Maine farmers are being advised to join interests and make community shipments of produce in carload lots. A committee representing a number of statewide agricultural organizations has been working out a plan which it is believed will necessarily increase the profits of the producers and, at the same time, encourage the consumption in Maine of home grown products.

The experiment is now being worked out in the case of meat products. Tuesday night there went out from the station at Winslow Mills a carload of young beef steers, headed for the Portland market. They represented a dozen farms in Knox and Lincoln counties. The animals had been inspected by a member of the special committee, the shipment was superintended by a member of one of the agricultural organizations, and on

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arrival at the abattoir at Deering. Mr. Hutton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad, and chairman of the committee, on hand to see the animals unloaded.

The beef will be sold in the Portland market by local dealers, who are pledged to make every effort to interest their customers in encouraging this sort of handling of Maine-produced meat. Shipments of Maine sheep and swine will follow, and they will be handled in a similar manner.

**Rolls-Royces Go at State's Order**

**Aristocratic Employees Must Be Content With Fords**

As a part of its work of economy in State business methods, the Massachusetts Commission of Administration and Finance today cut down the allowance made to State employees for the use of their own automobiles in the State service from a range of 10 to 15 cents a mile to a maximum of 6 cents.

It is estimated that a saving of \$50,000 a year will result in view of the fact that for the fiscal year of 1922, 415 private automobiles used by state employees cost the Commonwealth \$100,000.

This action is taken following an investigation of the cost of running small cars. Six cents was found to cover the cost of the car, garage hire, etc. It is pointed out by the commission that 15 cents a mile permits of a high-powered car and that there is no reason for the State to maintain a fleet of the most expensive motor vehicles.

Under the old rates, Homer Loring, chairman of the commission, points out, it was possible for a state employee to buy a car and pay for it out of the allowance.

**MAINE UNIVERSITY TERM ENDS**  
ORONO, Me., Aug. 2 (Special).—The summer term at University of Maine ended today. There has been an attendance of 250 school-teachers, superintendents, college graduates, and undergraduates. Dr. James S. Stevens, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and general supervisor of the summer term, said at the closing chapel that an endeavor will be made next year to bring the attendance up to 500, which number can easily be handled with no increase of faculty force. Practically all the heads of departments have been in charge of the classes. Thirty-five colleges and universities have been represented in the enrollment.

**TABLET PLACED ON BREED'S HILL**  
Chronicle the events of the days of June 16 and 17, 1775, when Breed's Hill, in Boston, was fortified and the battle known as Bunker Hill took place, a tablet has recently been placed on the hill. Philip M. Breed, chairman of the membership committee of the Breed Family Association, announces in a notice to the members of the association

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**EVENING TONIGHT**  
Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Municipal Gymnasium, West End. 7-9 p. m.

Harvard University Summer School: Public illustrated lecture, "Glottis at Padua: A Study in the History of the Arena Chapel," by Charles Theodore Carruth, New Lecture Hall, 8.

Keith's-Vaudeville, 2, 8. Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:35, 8:15. Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Public concert by Fifth United States Infantry Band, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 to 3.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—Concert by Mrs. Mary Appleton Graves, soprano; Miss Ethel Woodman, contralto; Alden Davis, tenor; Harold H. Hodges, baritone, and Miss Juliette Houle, pianist and accompanist.

WGL (Medford Hills)—8:30, "Bits of Wisdom"; vacationists program of music and drama.

WMAZ (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAP (New York City)—7:30, recital by Grace Mulligan, soprano; 7:45, "The Veauvill Buried Pompeii"; 8:15, piano recital, 10, orchestral selections.

WGBZ (Springfield)—7:30, children's story, 7:40, talk by business man, 8, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—4:15, condition of New York highways, 8:35, campers' talk, 8:45, concert.

WJZ (New York City)—6:05, "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:30, "Evening Schools," by Morris E. Siegal, director of New York City evening schools, 7:45, tenor, 8, violin recital, 8:45, current events, 9, violin recital, 9:45, concert, 10:30, orchestra.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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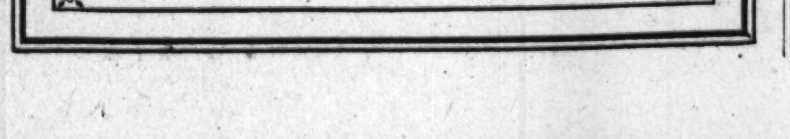
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Kimball....." "	140	Barnes Grand....." "	300
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Bradford....." "	155	Henry F. Miller Parlor Grand....." "	375
Corliss....." "	160	Townbridge Baby Grand....." "	300
Prescott....." "	165	(Nearly new)	
Horne....." "	170	Henry F. Miller Baby Grand....." "	750
Henry F. Miller....." "	175	(Latest style)	
Two Mahogany Colonial Uprights, almost new....." "			

## POLITICS INSTITUTE MIRRORS WIDENING BREACH IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

ure than that usually insisted upon. But such willingness is based wholly upon a determination that the inter-allied debts be canceled.

"France cannot make all the sacrifices. If England will cancel the French debt then, without question, Poincaré will be willing to accept so small a figure as 27,000,000,000 francs. Until that time we cannot compromise. And if the Cuno Government falls and Germany is torn by another revolution we will be uninterested spectators. But our policy, fundamentally, will not be altered in any such event."

### Reparation Breach Widens

How wide is the reparation breach between France and England was revealed unmistakably last night by Canon Ernest Dimmet in his second lecture on "France, Her Allies and Her Neighbors," before the Institute. Agreeing with Count Kessler, the German lecturer here, that the substitution of "economism" for moral issues is a great cause of war and directing himself against what he termed Great Britain's unreliable post-war policy, he laid squarely to the account of the English Government the reparations tangle and the general European confusion resulting from it.

He spoke with hesitancy, recalling the years when England fought by the side of France, and mentioned his own life-long study of English literature. But war friendships, he declared, had been badly shattered by post-war developments and it was of those developments that the entire lecture he scarcely mentioned Germany, save incidentally.

His purpose, plainly, was to show, on the one hand, how Great Britain, first of all nations, had made those demands upon the Germans, which are now considered excessive; and how English statesmen, joined by the Americans, promised France a security pact against future aggression. On the other hand he sought to indicate how British trade diplomacy, having obtained German shipping and Germany's colonies and needing the trade of a reconstructed Germany had gone back on those promises and left France to fight a lone battle for what, in the beginning, all the allies had agreed to be its righteous due.

### Treaty as Good as Signers' Words

"Clemenceau," Canon Dimmet declared, "had mastered politics but he had not read history. He came out of the Conference at Versailles with a treaty only as good as the word of the Allies who wrote it with him. He was left—and France is left—with a sheaf of promises that became no more than promises. Much as France would like to see England unemployed all back at work again, it is useless to expect us—to expect any nation—to 'commit suicide' for another."

In support of his point of view, he quoted Slesley Huddleston in a Paris dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, which said that "England has changed and not France. At the root of all this difficulty is the fiscal difficulty of France, in the face of which she cannot change her policy."

The speaker was particularly bitter in his reference to David Lloyd George. Apologizing for so denouncing the former chief of one of his fellow lecturers, Sir Edward Grigg, who was Mr. Lloyd George's secretary, he declared:

Lloyd George, harking back to the days of his labor enthusiasm, would have enjoyed the opportunity of being merciful to the Germans. But he was idealistic only when his idealism did not offend the politicians. During the electioneering campaign of 1919 he tried to outstrip the ultra-patriotic Northcliffe press in violent patriotism.

### Britain at Versailles

He, or his delegates, were just as radical with respect to reparations. The highest figure to be demanded of Germany was not named by a Frenchman but by Lord Curzon, a British delegate to the Peace Conference and at the time, president of the Bank of England. His figure was 500,000,000,000 francs. The inclusion of pensions in the reparations bill was also the work, not of a Frenchman but of the Australian Premier, Hughes. And strangely enough, that very same General Smuts who, when the Treaty was signed, protested that it was unjust, insisted on this inclusion. In other words, the tone of the Peace Conference during the months preceding the Treaty was set by the English press and the figures finally included in the Treaty were fixed by British experts.

These facts are of enormous importance. They place the responsibility where it ought to be. They account for the implicit faith of France in the future of the Treaty, as guaranteed by Great Britain.

So the Treaty was signed and France began to rebuild its northern provinces, and England began to rebuild its trade. With unemployment on every hand, England began soon to say: "We, too,

have our devastated regions; namely, the industrial regions of Lancashire. In a few months the most Englishmen, under the influence of the press, thought that it was imperative to restore Germany by rehabilitating its currency. That would do two things for England. In the first place, it would restore the German customer. In the second place, it would stop German underselling of English products in foreign markets.

How could this rehabilitation be brought about? Only by reducing reparations. Hence the attitude of England in the allied conferences since 1921. Hence its attitude on the fight over Silesia. Do you realize what a complete departure this was from the line England followed at the time of the Treaty, and how difficult it was for the French to understand the change?

Gradually the British point of view developed, and the following reasoning became familiar: "You cannot expect the reparations on which you had counted. Make the most of a bad business and be satisfied with what you can get. Germany, nevertheless, as if you are reasonable, all the world will be at peace."

This line of reasoning was followed by a "bullying," which characterized the attitude of the press attitude in Britain today. I have tried many times to put myself in the place of England, so as to see how it is to be brought about a complete change of policy and to side with Germany much more frequently than it sided with France. I partly succeeded in this. I am a positive gain. In this fact lies the basis for the development of a real democracy in Russia.

Another point strongly stressed in the discussion this morning was the forces of the new Russia were largely mental. "Mechanistic power," said Mr. Bakhmeteff, "has failed to accomplish the transformation of Russia. Mental forces, however, are accomplishing that result. There is but little chance that ever again a centralized tyranny will be able to impose its tyranny upon the Russian people, because of this moral and mental power which has arisen and which would stand against any such imposition."

The more or less prosaic work of the roundtables is giving way in interest to this triangular debate between the French, English and German lecturers. Canon Dimmet will speak again Friday night and Sir Edward Grigg on Saturday, followed by Count Harry Kessler, of Germany, on Monday.

### "United States of Russia"

A United States of Russia, founded upon the ideal of service, was declared to be the probable outcome of the revolution and Soviet supremacy, which has followed it, according to Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, in his round table on the Russian question this morning.

"Tendencies in this direction," he said, "are already apparent. Conditions are becoming more favorable to all classes of people in Russia. Professional people—professors, teachers and others—who two years ago were seeking to escape from Russia to avoid execution, are now unwilling to leave. Russia's transformation and reawakening are so fascinating and so rapid that the 'intelligentsia' who, two years ago, feared for their lives, today are eager to remain and have a part in this renaissance."

This transformation of Russia, which is already beginning, will be exceedingly rapid, according to John Spargo, who is a member of the Russian round table. "Russian life is simply organized. It does not require so long to rebuild a four-legged table as to remake a clock. Russia, being of the four-legged type of national construction, will be rapidly reorganized once the process is begun," he declared.

Mr. Spargo, however, was firmly against recognition of the present Soviet regime. "This transformation which we see beginning is not a transformation of central government," he declared. "It is a transformation which is taking place in the local peasant units—comparable to American townships—and is directed against the central authority at Moscow. To recognize the central government would merely give comfort to the forces which are opposed to this peasant renaissance."

### Soviet's "Apparent" Strength

The morning session, including the introduction by Mr. Bakhmeteff and the discussion which followed was devoted to demonstrating that the Soviet strength, testified to by many observers, was more apparent than real.

"Decentralization of authority," declared Mr. Bakhmeteff, "is already well under way. The Communists, though strong in the upper reaches of the Soviet organization, have been practically driven out from the peasant local units of organization, by non-party representatives. These non-party representatives, knowing the futility of opposing the central Government, have undertaken a program of passive resistance against it."

Just what form this passive resistance is taking was not brought out by Mr. Bakhmeteff. He did, however, con-

### New Equipment—New Management

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H. M. Jewett, Pres.  
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Broadway, Detroit

Watch the daily papers for our great  
August Linen Sale. The values we will  
offer will be a treat.  
If you are contemplating buying  
linens remember Kern's Linen Sale!

Ernst Kern Company  
Woodward at Grosse Pointe  
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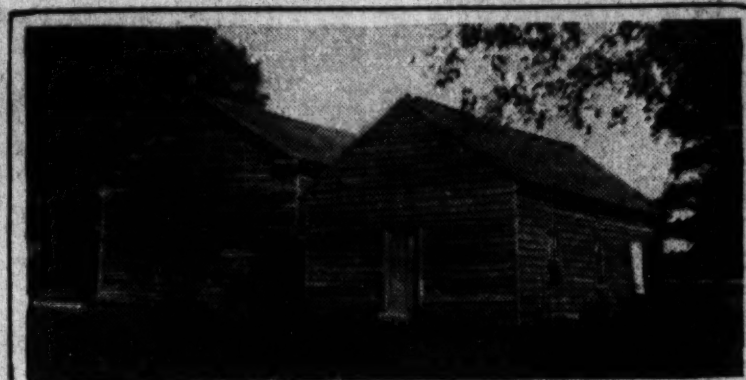
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Woodward at Grosse Pointe  
DETROIT

## North Carolina Believes in Educating the Negro



OLD SHANTY IN WHICH NEGRO CHILDREN  
AT MOYOCK, N.C. WERE FORMERLY TAUGHT.



NEW, WELL EQUIPPED SCHOOL THAT  
SUCCEEDED THE OLD SHANTY AT MOYOCK.

code that, "whereas, in the old days of the Tsar's régime the peasant expected everything from the outside and knew no other course than to accept an imposed Government, he is learning today to stand on his own feet and speak for his own rights."

"This," he declared, "is a great step in advance. It is a positive gain. In this fact lies the basis for the development of a real democracy in Russia."

Another point strongly stressed in the discussion this morning was the forces of the new Russia were largely mental. "Mechanistic power," said Mr. Bakhmeteff, "has failed to accomplish the transformation of Russia. Mental forces, however, are accomplishing that result. There is but little chance that ever again a centralized tyranny will be able to impose its tyranny upon the Russian people, because of this moral and mental power which has arisen and which would stand against any such imposition."

## CALIFORNIA BACKS PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR WORLD COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

usually fair treatment that distinguishes this State from most of the states of the Union. North Carolina Negroes quite generally have a feeling of pride in the enjoyment of opportunities and educational advantages and just and fair consideration in the courts that are above those experienced by the Negroes in most states.

### Migration Disfavored

The effects of agricultural and technical training are rapidly gaining the appreciation of the Negroes of North Carolina. Twenty-seven years ago, when I became president of this college, industrial training was covertly derided by most of the Negro educational institutions of the State. This was the only institution at that time devoted exclusively to industrial training and that boldly championed this form of education. Quite a revolution has been wrought.

Practically every sane Negro looks with disfavor upon the migration of the Negro to the North. Whiskey in pre-prohibition times was a very vile curse to the Negro. It impeded his progress to a large extent. On the other hand, prohibition has been a distinct gain to the Negro. It has given

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Everything for the  
Business Man or Woman

THE RICHMOND & BACUS CO.  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
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Summer  
Footwear  
for Men, Women and Children

WOODWARD AND ADAMS  
DETROIT

For Charm and Good Taste  
Philippine Lingerie  
at \$2.29, \$2.98, and \$3.98

Women who like their intimate feminine friends to number them with the folks who select Lingerie for its simple elegance, rather than its "fussiness" are delighted with these dainty Philippine Hand-made Gowns and Chemise.

THERE ARE BOTH GOWNS AND CHEMISE at all three prices, and even the Chemise at \$2.29 have, besides the scalloping, a small embroidered design at the top. Strap styles.

THE GOWNS are sleeved and sleeveless—Sizes 15, 16, and 17. Those at \$3.98 are embroidered back as well as front—both gowns and chemise.

They will be the sort of gowns and chemise you will take pride in taking with you on that vacation—especially if you visit relatives and friends.

Second Floor  
Newcomb-Emilcott Company  
Detroit, Michigan

## JAPANESE DENY CHINESE CHARGES

Diplomatic Duel Proceeds in  
Paris Over Subject of Bandit  
Attacks

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Japanese Embassy lost no time in refuting the allegations made by the Chinese representatives, and a diplomatic battle between the two eastern countries is proceeding in Paris.

The Japanese Ambassador denies that the bandits who attacked the train and kept as hostages a number of Americans and Europeans were paid by the Japanese Government, in order to create incidents between China and the other powers, with a view to imposing on China international political control.

The allegations, he says, are completely false. The Chinese bandits are due to the feebleness of the Chinese Government. Various incidents of a similar nature were recorded last year. Further, the rights of Japan on Port Arthur and Dairen do not result merely from the 1915 treaty which the Chinese Government has executed hitherto, and which the Japanese Government considers entirely valid, but above all from the victory in 1905 of Japan over Russia.

The question of the prolongation of the lease of Port Arthur has nothing to do with the 21 points. The point which provoked the Japanese ultimatum, such as the question of Shantung, and special rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, have been settled satisfactorily.

### ESPERANTO NOT APPROVED

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—Esperanto has failed to meet the approval of the Commission of International Co-operation, which was invited to express its opinion on the question by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The commission decided not to recommend any form of artificial language, but to invite the League's favor to the study of living languages as one of the most powerful means of bringing the different nations of the world together intellectually.

### Hemelhochs

Woodward Thru to Washington  
DETROIT

Our great August Sale of Fur-Trimmed  
Cloth Coats featuring hundreds of  
models at \$68.00, \$80.00 and \$95.00. These  
savings during August only!

### The Crown Shop

406 SCHERER BLDG., DETROIT  
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Gowns for Every Occasion  
Attractively Priced

READY TO WEAR  
MADE TO ORDER

### Golf or Sport Shirts

Three for \$10

White English Chev-  
rot cloth; shrunk in  
our own laundry be-  
fore cutting; made  
to fit-collar attached  
and elbow sleeve.  
This is a special offer  
to Monitor readers.  
Necessary measure-  
ments: collar size,  
chest, and waist  
measures. Ready for  
delivery one week  
from receipt of order.

WM. F. RENCHARD, DETROIT  
1516 Broadway

### Hudson's August Linen Sale

Begins on Wednesday, August 1st

We have imported seventy-five percent of our own linens this year, assuring  
to our customers a substantial saving, as well as the very highest quality in  
every instance.

These splendid Irish and Scotch linens were all selected by our personal  
representative and shipped direct to us from Belfast and Dunfermline.

It will pay to re-stock the linen closet right now.

Second Floor  
THE J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit

For Charm and Good Taste  
Philippine Lingerie  
at \$2.29, \$2.98, and \$3.98

Women who like their intimate feminine friends to number them with the folks who select Lingerie for its simple elegance, rather than its "fussiness" are delighted with these dainty Philippine Hand-made Gowns and Chemise.

THERE ARE BOTH GOWNS AND CHEMISE at all three prices, and even the Chemise at \$2.29 have, besides the scalloping, a small embroidered design at the top. Strap styles.

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They will be the sort of gowns and chemise you will take pride in taking with you on that vacation—especially if you visit relatives and friends.

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Detroit, Michigan

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elegance demanded by  
women of refinement

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## GASOLINE TAX AND DRY FOES SEEK TO HALT LEGISLATION

Referenda Sought on Three Questions—Crusade Speeds Up as Time Limit for Filing Draws Near

Completion and filing of final papers in the three referenda—prohibition enforcement, gasoline tax, and regulation of foreign banks—must come during the month of August in order to place the three questions involved on the ballot in November, 1924, and hold up the operation of the three pieces of legislation until they have been acted upon by the people.

Those who are seeking to hinder the enforcement of the dry law by bringing a referendum on the act prohibiting the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor, under the State law, have until next Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 5 o'clock, to turn in the 15,000 signatures necessary. The automobile organizations opposed to the 2-cent tax on gasoline, authorized by the act of the Legislature, have until May 22, and the papers in the foreign bank referendum must be filed by May 22.

The enforcement law, on which the Constitutional Liberty League and the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment are seeking referendum, was passed by the Legislature on the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. It also embodies recommendations by the district attorneys of the State and the Attorney General. The effect of the measure would be to permit local officers more effectively to co-operate with federal enforcement agents in administration of the prohibition law.

### Gas Tax for Roads

The gasoline tax was passed by the Legislature in the face of protests from automobile organizations and in recognition of the need of more funds to carry out a road building program for the future. The referendum is being sought by these same organizations, whose central plea is that the automobile industry is already overburdened with taxation and that rearrangement of the registration fees is the most equitable adjustment.

In connection with the circulation of the referendum petitions on the foreign bank bill, evidence of abuses has been reported at the State House during the past week. The Secretary of State's office calls attention, as a result, to a law passed by the Legislature at its last session penalizing certain practices in the circulation of referendum petitions.

The bill in question was passed on the recommendation of a special recess commission of the Legislature, which reported that there was widespread speculation among foreign banks, so called. These banks deal in foreign exchange, the receiving of money, both for deposit and for transmission abroad. The act passed provided for a heavy bond to protect those doing business with these banks.

Among the complaints that have been made of the methods used in circulating these petitions is one that those gathering signatures have rolled the papers, so that only the lines for names appear. The statements have been made, it is reported, that the persons circulating the petitions were "revising the police lists," and full name and address has been asked.

Shortly after the filing of preliminary petitions for referendum on the bank legislation, advertisements were printed offering to pay 10 cents for every name obtained. People to circulate any such certificate, paper, letter or petition, knowing the same to be falsely made or altered, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

In connection with these and other ingenious misrepresentations for the sake of signatures, the Secretary of State's office calls attention to the following act passed and now effective, which states:

Whoever falsely makes or willfully alters, defaces, mutilates, destroys, or suppresses a certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal of a name for such a paper, or an initiative petition or a petition for the submission of a question to the voters, or unlawfully signs any such certificate, paper, letter, or petition, or knowingly makes or alters the same to be falsely made or altered, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

## SOCIAL COURSES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Harvard Conference to Take Up Question of New Studies

Responsibilities of the teacher with respect to foreign affairs and the teaching of social studies in high schools as a means of better citizenship will be the primary subject of discussion at the annual conference on social studies for secondary schools to be held tonight and tomorrow afternoon in Emerson D. under the auspices of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

Tonight at 8 Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of government, University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Responsibility of the Teacher With Respect to Foreign Affairs," and Dr. Harold G. Rugg, Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will deal with the subject, "The Teaching of Social Studies in the Junior and Senior High Schools as a Means of Better Citizenship." These lines of thought will be followed in the discussions Friday afternoon at a meeting in Emerson D. at 2:30. A general meeting, presided over by Dr. Alexander J. Inglis, professor of education at Harvard University, will deal with the administration and organization of the school program with reference to social studies, recent tendencies in the development of the social studies in senior high schools, and education for American citizenship.

The speakers will be Mr. John J. Mahoney, professor of education, Boston University; Miss Blanche A. Cheney, Lowell Normal School; Miss Margaret McGil, head of history department, Newton Classical High School; and Dr. Winfred T. Root, professor of history, University of Wisconsin.

Following this general meeting, there will be round-table discussions on the subject indicated above, in charge of Professor Inglis, Professor Root, and Professor Mahoney, in rooms C. H. and F. in Emerson Hall.

The speakers assigned to the various topics are men and women of reputation and experience in their respective fields. It is felt that the conference will arouse constructive interest in the subject of social science, since so many problems, both domestic and foreign, are pressing for solution, and citizens the country over are asking more and more pointedly, "What has the school to offer by way of help?"

The conference has been arranged by a committee of these six students from the graduate school of education, Harvard University: Charles R. Rounds, chairman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Irene M. Cummings, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Elita D. Edwards, Boston, Mass.; Wilfred F. Kelley, Roslindale, Mass.; John C. Chenot, Akron, O.; Maurice B. Merrill, Meriden, Conn.

**BOY WINS MASONIC SCHOLARSHIP**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—(Herald)—Clay Cowing, son of Principal William A. Cowing of West Springfield High School, and member of this year's graduating class at the West Springfield High School, has been awarded the scholarship for this State, given by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons. The scholarship defrays the major part of the costs of attendance at a college of the first rank, during four years.

**THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.**  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
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CLEVELAND

## Leviathan's New Twenty-Ton "Oar"

Huge Propeller Cast, Said to Be Country's Heaviest

BATH, Me., Aug. 2 (Special)—There has just been cast at the plant of the Hyde Windlass Company a propeller for the steamship Leviathan, weighing 54,000 pounds in the rough, and when finished will measure 16 feet 16 inches in diameter and will weigh 40,000 pounds.

While there have been larger propellers cast in this country, none has been as heavy as this one. The metal was melted in the two reverberatory furnaces. The Hyde Windlass Company now can safely say it makes all sizes and types of propellers, the smallest measures eight inches in diameter and weighs only a pound and a half.

## MR. FULLER REVIEWS STUDENT SOLDIERS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—Outfitted, enrolled and otherwise formally launched upon a 30-day period of military training, the majority of the 2000 New England boys in attendance at the Citizen's Military Training Camp here were ready today to start on the active work of training. Every train brought large quotas of students into camp.

Yesterday afternoon Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, visited the camp to review the one hundred and second field artillery, Massachusetts national guard. Today this unit will combine with the one hundred and third infantry of Maine in a sham battle which will be observed by Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commander of the First Corps Area.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETS; SETS BUDGET

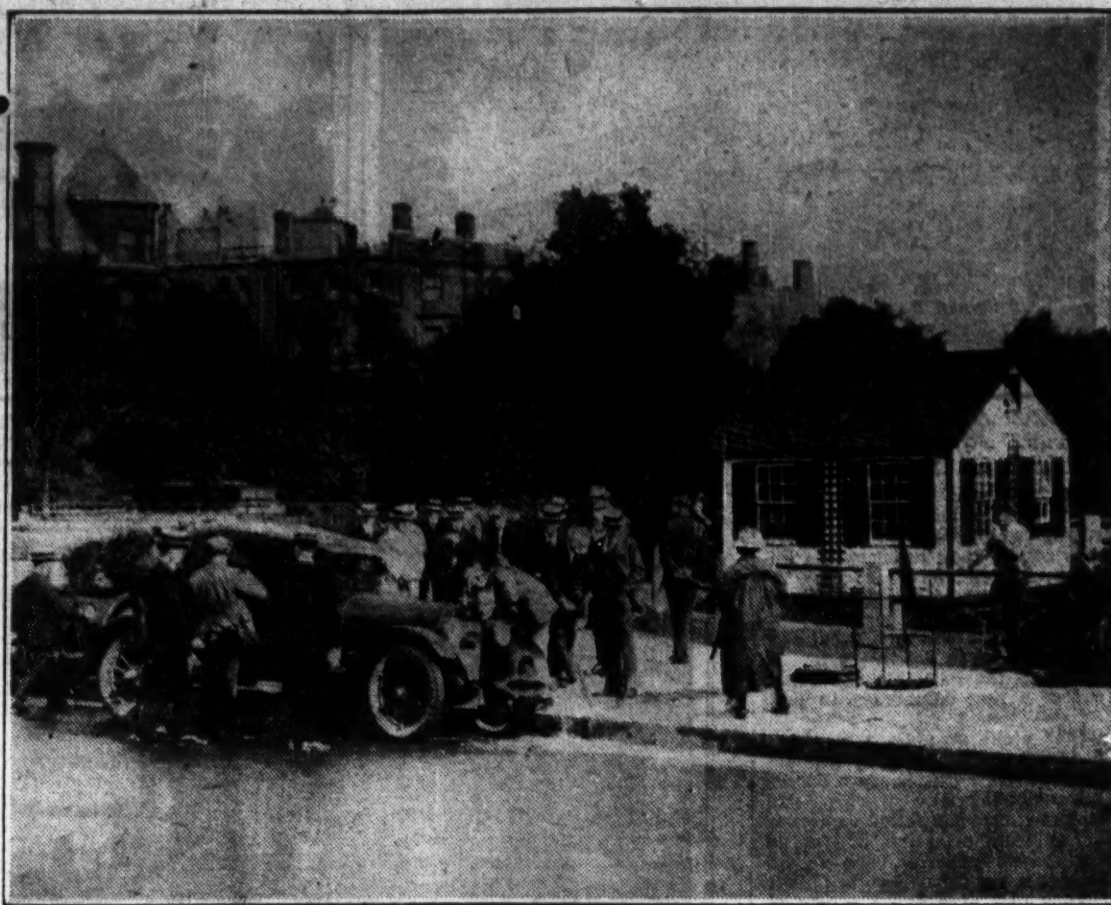
The Boston School Committee, at a special meeting last night passed an order notifying the board of assessors that the sum of \$12,772,711.08 is required to run the schools for the financial year which began Feb. 1, 1923. The committee also voted to pay teachers and supervisors 12 times a year instead of 10, and ordered the sale of the old school administration building and land on Mason street at public auction before October, for not less than \$300,000.

The city will have to raise by taxation \$12,129,647.34 of the sum required for running expenses. The committee already has available for this purpose \$643,036.74, an amount has the funds required for new school construction.

**WEIL & SON**  
INSURANCE EXPERTS  
STANDARD FARMERS BLDG.  
CLEVELAND  
Pros. 2040 Cent. 1040

Attractive readjustment prices prevail on all goods consisting of furniture of the better make.  
**Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies**  
Free service for planning the furnishing of homes.  
**THE KOCH COMPANY**  
10097-10099 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

## Boston Opens Tourists' Information Bureau



Florida Motorists First to Use New Facility on Commonwealth Ave. at Charlesgate West

## CONSUL DISCUSSES TRADE IN FRANCE

New England Has Opportunities, He Says, in Northern Cities

Completing a two-months' visit in the United States, Paul C. Squire, American Consul at Lille, France, who will sail from Boston on Saturday to return to his station, talked yesterday about trade opportunities in northern France at the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Squire, who has been in the consular service for more than four years and has been assigned to four different cities in France, said:

The Lille consular district is an excellent customer for the many articles consumed by an industrial community. Many of these products are the sort manufactured in New England—automobile accessories and tires, electrical merchandise, tools, textile machinery, condensed milk.

The Nord, of which Lille is the capital, is very prosperous. There are no idle hands—in fact, enterprises are seriously handicapped by the labor shortage and depend upon Belgian, Polish and Italian workers. The textile industries have attained 50 per cent to 80 per cent of their pre-war production, the mines 75 per cent.

There seems to be a good market for garage mechanical air inflation equipment, which in the way of "free air" depends upon Belgian, Polish and Italian workers. Electrical supplies are in good demand, but their sale is keenly contested by French manufacturers. The increase in consumption of electric current is really astonishing.

Quantities of American-packed condensed milk are consumed in the north for the average milkman's product is so thin and watery that many housewives have been converted to the canned variety.

American exporters have lost considerable business because of the harsh credit terms they propose. It is not a question of extending credit indiscriminately, but simply of meeting properly the terms granted by European competitors. The business has too often gone to a rival foreign firm because of an American's over-insistence upon "cash against documents." The business man of northern France is, for the most part, industrious and conservative. He should be regarded an excellent risk.

## CITIES FEEL ALARM AT SWIFT RIVER PLAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special)—The chambers of commerce of western Massachusetts will take immediate steps to obtain the opinion of the War Department on the project to impound the waters of Swift River for a Boston water supply. Their concern arises primarily from a fear that the diversion of the water of a large Connecticut River tributary may affect the water power and navigability of that river and thus injure the industries in the valley cities.

The Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, and the Connecticut State Forestry Association have expressed their opposition to the plan. The western Massachusetts commerce bodies at their last meeting appointed a committee, with B. A. Hapgood of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, chairman, to inquire into the subject.

**Albert's Hair Shop**  
PERMANENT WAVING  
NESTLE LANOIL PROCESS  
Marcel Waving Shampooing  
303 C. A. C. Building  
1118 Euclid Avenue  
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**HEXTER'S**  
149-155 Superior Arcade  
EUCLID AVE. ENTRANCE  
CLEVELAND

**The Specialty Shop for Women**  
Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts,  
Furs, Millinery, Sweaters,  
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES  
PLEATING OF ALL KINDS

Mr. Hapgood said today that he would bring the question before the Government engineers this week, and sound out their views, especially with reference to the hearing the Boston plan would be likely to exert on the Windsor Locks power project, on which the valley cities greatly rely for the future.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Josephine Booth, Huntsville, Ontario, Can.  
Bernice O. Germond, Bar Harbor, Me.  
Randall Clifford, San Francisco, Cal.  
Laura Louise Ives, Denver, Colo.  
Edmund P. Colman, Caldwell, N. J.  
Laura D. Frost, Lakewood, O.  
Mabel B. Ferger, Montclair, N. J.  
C. S. Line, Howell, Mich.  
Mrs. C. S. Line, Howell, Mich.  
Winifred H. Line, Burke, Idaho.  
Francis B. Line, Howell, Mich.  
Mrs. Wilson Williams, New Orleans, La.  
Miss Doris V. Walker, New Orleans, La.  
Mrs. Celia Maurer, Columbus, O.  
Mrs. Ida V. Hadden, Port Clinton, O.  
Mrs. Irene M. Dickson, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Mrs. Margaret Docherty, Holyoke, Mass.  
Mrs. Clara L. Munroe, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Annie Urania Clayton, Jacksonville, Ill.  
Mrs. W. A. Jenkinson, Jacksonville, Ill.  
Elizabeth B. Santa Monica, Cal.  
Ellen S. White, Exbridge, Mass.  
Frank Redding, Jacksonville, Ill.  
Lillian S. Dixon, Whitinville, Mass.  
Maude Clayton, Jacksonville, Ill.  
Mrs. Susie Hughes, C. S. Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carey, C. S. Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Mrs. Ruth Day Carey, Springfield, Mass.  
Herbert W. Carey, Springfield, Mass.  
T. W. Marsh, Dallas, Tex.  
Mrs. Lillie F. Marsh, Dallas, Tex.  
Lolla A. Long, New York City.  
E. R. Forster, New York City.  
Miss Adahne Hinsdel, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Cora A. Hinsdel, Boston, Mass.  
Warren K. Prye, Santa Monica, Cal.  
Mrs. C. H. Steele, San Diego, Cal.  
R. K. Northall, Rockford, Ill.  
Nathaniel Colver, Houston, Tex.  
Mrs. Carma Elizabeth Fulton, Burbank, Cal.

Mrs. Emilie F. Harvey, Lynn, Mass.  
Miss Alice S. Harvey, Lynn, Mass.  
Miss Stella S. Slack, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. E. A. O'Donnell, South Yarmouth, Mass.  
Mrs. Kate Swagard, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Katherine C. Sturge, Hanford, Cal.  
Elizabeth McMurray, Boston, Mass.

Visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:

Miss M. Hannah, Ottawa, Canada.  
Miss M. Brennan, Ottawa, Canada.  
H. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.  
The Knickerbocker Storage Co.  
Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping  
7724 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Hemlock 12

**Clearance Sales**  
now in progress on  
Men's Suits, Straw Hats  
and Shirts  
**RAWLINGS AGNEW LANG**  
507-509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

**Phone Rand. 7220**  
**D.O. SUMMERS**  
for  
ENERGIC CLEANING  
CLEVELAND

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following news stands in:  
Cleveland, Ohio:  
David Blum.....801 Euclid Ave.  
Hugo Gallner.....Bulkeley Bldg.  
Schroeder's News Store.  
313 Superior Ave., N. E.  
The Burrows Bros.....633 Euclid Ave.

## DRY CODE TURNS JAIL INTO SCHOOL

Empty Prison at Ipswich Soon to Be Filled With Children

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—School children instead of prisoners will soon be found in the jail and house of correction on Green Street, here. Cells and workrooms have been empty for the last two years because the enforcement of the Volstead Act has cut off the patronage. The property was purchased yesterday by the town selectmen from the Essex County Commissioners for \$23,000.

One of the empty jail buildings is a brick structure formerly used as a shoe factory. This is expected to furnish enough space for six school-rooms when remodeled, thus relieving the overcrowding of the Cogswell, Dennison and Wainwright schools.

Plans have not been made definitely for use of the old cell house and police headquarters, but a favored suggestion is that it be transformed into a community building. Other buildings on the 10-acre tract of land purchased are a brick boiler house, a brick bakery and a house formerly used as a dwelling by the master of the house of correction. The 30-acre plot across the river, formerly used in connection with the house of correction has been sold for private use.

With the Ipswich property disposed of the county commissioners are now accepting bids on the Newburyport jail which has also been unused for the last two years. The sale will take place Aug. 23.

During the period when the Ipswich and Newburyport jails have been closed, the few prisoners who would have been lodged in them have been taken to Lawrence and Salem.

**WYOMING ASSOCIATED OIL**  
The Wyoming Associated Oil Corporation as of June 30 shows current assets of \$4,810,726, current liabilities of \$1,067,071, and profit and loss surplus of \$5,349,418.

Willis-Knight Overland  
**FRANK S. WRIGHT**  
Superior Willis-Overland Dealer  
10818 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.  
PHONE CEDAR 1225

**THE DREHER PIANO CO.**  
VICTROLAS VOCALIONS  
PIANOLAS  
1226-1236 Huron Road Cleveland

**THE W B DAVIS CO**  
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland  
"When we cut—cut cut"  
Semi-Annual Sale  
DAVIS  
"Good Clothes"  
For Men and Boys  
Begins Saturday, Aug. 4, and ends Aug. 13  
1/2 price sale women's wear now in force.

**CRANE'S**  
Heap o' Livin'  
a most wonderful  
box of candy  
\$1.50 a pound  
**CRANE'S**  
CLEVELAND  
1132 Euclid Av. 1307 Euclid Av.  
Canary Cottage  
Hotel Cleveland

## Boston's Cow-Path Streets Made Easy for Motorists

Stranger Won't Go to Public Library via Atlantic Avenue Any More—Chamber Opens Information Bureau

"Drive in to the curb, please," said the traffic officer.

"Welcome to Boston," said Howard Cooley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a moment later, thus putting a grin into chagrin for Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Whiting, automobile tourists from Lakeland, Fla., who were entering the city along Commonwealth Avenue at 9 o'clock this morning. A similar reception was accorded a few minutes later to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Trempe of San Francisco by Deputy B. Goode, manager of the convention and tourists' bureau of the chamber.

The occasion for this cordiality to automobile strangers was the official opening of the new tourists' information booth on Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West operated by the chamber in co-operation with the city.

Mr. Cooley remarked at the opening that the location was ideal as Commonwealth Avenue is the natural entrance for tourists from New York, Springfield and Worcester, while Charlesgate is a main avenue through Boston's parkways to the Cape, Provincetown and Newport.

### Boston Needed It

Traffic officers have been instructed to direct strangers to the booth, which will be open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., and be in direct phone connection with the central information bureau in the chamber. Establishment of this booth resulted from a recent survey which showed that at least 1,500,000 persons visit Boston in the summer by automobile.

Grappling with the fourth dimension is boy's play compared with the baffling problem of driving a car through Boston's maze of streets and getting anywhere in any certain time. The street commissioners, themselves, acknowledge that the stranger who, all unknowingly, wheels his car within Boston's gates, drives headlong into myriad perplexities which they are spending anxious hours every day trying to unravel and simplify.

### Go! Stop! Go! Stop!

Damascus has its street which is "called Straight" for it isn't, but Boston has Crab Alley, besides 27 different varieties of Washington streets, avenues, terraces, courts, and places scattered all over the 48 square miles of its area as well as an assortment of Short streets. No wonder that the innocent tourist, motoring his way through the country, is bewildered and baffled when he tries to drive his car in Boston's streets. Picture the poor tourist! Seated in his car between Milk and Water streets in one of the 27 Washington streets, grasping steering wheel tightly in one hand, with one foot on the reverse and the other on neutral, while a hand hovers undecidedly between horn and emergency brake, trying in vain to remember his Blue Book and puzzling to know just what the khaki-clad traffic policeman means by his strenuous wigwags!

"Pass the Blue Book" Picture the poor tourist! Fresh from the expansive cities of the middle west ensconced on the limitless prairies! No wonder that Chicago, with its "loop" seems simple or New York's little "mazes" laughably easy when he suddenly finds himself jerked into the whirlpool of Boston's ancient cowpaths now seething with modern traffic, running over Park Street Under, turning down Summer Street, shoved into Winter while seeking perchance for Autumn or one of the ten Spring streets—running in circles, taking weird cross cuts that bring him back to places he just left and where he meets cars he has but now passed coming from the opposite direction.

No wonder the poor tourist without any municipal guide to direct him, stalls his car in the busiest of streets, and is obliged to tell the traffic policeman that he is from Kalamazoo, Mich., on his way from the Common to the Public Library; and now he finds himself in Adams Square, where stands the impetuous Samuel, demanding liberty for the people. This driver had sought to go in precisely the opposite direction, and he is performed made to listen to a thrilling, if not fine, lecture on following directions from the traffic policeman before he is told how to begin to try to get out to the library in the Back Bay.

Year after year such experiences in Boston are common. The long-time Bostonian has become to be proud, after a fashion, of the bewilderment of the old city's cowpath street system. No so the street commissioners. The traffic problem in Boston is pressing more and more and the stranger must be told how to move on his way without delay to traffic and with as little annoyance as possible to himself.

To thread the cowpaths which are now choked with thousands of cars and to make progress from one part of the city to another is difficult enough to the well-schooled and to make this feat possible to the stranger and to enable him to avoid unnecessary delays in the crowded thoroughfares, the present Bureau of Information to Tourists has been established.

**Immaculate Laundering**  
is as essential as correct selection of clothing as correct dress  
man or woman  
**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
Pros. 2335 CLEVELAND

**Furniture Sale**  
Illustrative of the values offered during the August Furniture Sale, is a gracefully designed end table finished in antique mahogany. Of convenient height, with wide top and a deep trough for books, it combines with unusual charm, practical utility and enduring beauty.  
\$7.00  
This table may be ordered by mail or telephone.

**The Halle Bros Co.**  
CLEVELAND

**IN SURE AND BE SURE**  
**The D.H. GOLDSMITH & ROSENSTOCK CO.**  
Citizens Bldg., Cleveland  
Main 3761

**In northern OHIO**  
Packer offers the best bulletins, the best locations and the best plant to  
**OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS**  
Write for information  
**PACKER & CLEVELAND**

**The Higbee Co.**  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Offering Greater Values Than In Any Previous Years

**1923 Annual August Sale**  
of  
**FURS**

By **RAOUL MARTINO**

### Antithesis of Plus X

### Pius XI Proves Reactionary

Cheshire is actively engaged in its preparations for the 1925 festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at which its Provincial and District Grand Masters will be invited to preside. It has just carried through a successful river trip to Llandudno and the Menai Straits, which was joined in by about 500.

The District Grand Master of Merioneth suspended one of the members of his district on the ground that his conduct "is entirely inconsistent with the directions of the charges which he had solemnly undertaken to support and uphold. This relates to obedience to the laws of the constitution of the country in which

## A black and white photograph of four men standing side-by-side, facing the camera. They are all wearing suits and ties. The man on the far left is wearing a light-colored suit. The second man from the left is wearing a dark suit. The third man from the left is wearing a light-colored suit. The man on the far right is wearing a dark suit. They are all smiling slightly. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York

## LAKE GRAIN RATE ACT CALLED UNWORKABLE

**NEW CANADIAN LINER**  
MONTREAL, Que., July 24 (Special  
Correspondence)—In the autumn of

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

The District Grand Master of Madras has suspended one of the members of his district on the ground that his conduct "is entirely inconsistent with the directions of the charges which he had solemnly undertaken to support, in so far as they relate to obedience to the laws of the constitution of the country in which

PENTICTON, B. C., July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Steady conditions of prosperity can be brought about on small farms by keeping cows and poultry, practically every agricultural expert in attendance at the recent convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association declared. The experts were in general agreement that the majority of the men on the land cannot succeed by specialization in any one crop, and even 10-acre rural men were advised to have a side line. In order to escape lean years.

After the irrigators had visited

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

### Comparison Is Difficult

Already many German shipyards are occupied scrapping ships, a work they did not do formerly. But they have to employ their men and they need raw materials.

If the German shipyards want to keep above water, they will have to devote themselves to building ships for special purposes. Only first-class, highly specialized vessels can be sold today. Moreover, the future belongs to the ship driven by gasoline engines.

British Columbia has taken the case to the Imperial Privy Council, which has reserved judgment. The present litigation is necessary to give the Government full control over the employment of Orientals in Government contracts, it is explained.

The aims of the exhibition, as set forth in a statement of the Peoples' Commissar of Agriculture of the Soviet Government, are to give a general view of the present position of agriculture, to show in what ways the industrial resources of the country can be best used, to bring to the notice of the population the achievements of agricultural science, and to acquaint the Russian people with the advance made in agricultural methods

illustrating the condition of Russia's agriculture during recent years, during the war and before the war.

(correspondence).—The enrollment at the Winnipeg public schools at the end of last term, June 30, was the highest in the history of the city, the actual number of pupils on the rolls being 40,004, according to figures just issued by the school board. This is an increase of nearly 2000 over the 1922 term. The number of teachers on the various staffs at the end of June was 945, being 25 more than during the preceding term.



slightly different shape, 1-20 Gold 10K.—\$1.00.  
Ideal for *Golfing and Motoring*. Eliminates  
cravat interference. Neat and practical. No  
sharp points.  
Above, and other *Ged Gifts for Men in 14K*.  
Solid Gold at *Better Class Shops*. If not at  
yours, write us, illustrated folders on request.  
**Ged Mfg. Co., Two Maiden Lane, N. Y.**

### Hard Times

The German shipyards are approaching very hard times. They will soon have completed the vessels ordered by the United States and thereafter they will depend on foreign orders and repair work. Foreign orders will soon cease if the mark becomes stabilized.

in part of vessels which were hastily built during the war period. They are of little good to their owners. About 50 per cent of the mercantile ships of the world should be destroyed and replaced by more economic and modern ones.

Already many German shipyards are occupied scrapping ships. If we won't they did not do formerly. But they have to employ their men and they need raw

highly specialized vessels can be sold today. Moreover, the future belongs to the ship driven by gasoline engines.

---



**GREEN KELP**

**CEDAR**

**MOPS and**

**POLISH**

Send for Folder  
**D. L. TAYLOR** 1940 E. 6th St.  
Cleveland, O.

*economical clothes, visit the*  
Bertha Holley Studio

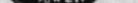
ADAM, MELDRUM  
& ANDERSON CO.

A logo consisting of the word "NOV" in a large, bold, sans-serif font, with "POWER" in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font directly below it. The text is white and set against a dark, oval background. The entire logo is centered between two horizontal lines that extend towards the left and right edges of the page.

**Novo engines are built for industrial purposes—for supplying reliable power to machinery for**

Novo engines rate from 1½ to 40 horse power—a size suitable for every industrial need.

**NOVO ENGINE CO.**  
Clarence E. Harwood, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
LANSING - MICHIGAN



PRICE TREND  
IRREGULARLY  
UPWARD TODAY

Oils, Equipments, Steels and  
Specialties Prominent in  
the Trading

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. U. S. Steel, Baldwin, Studebaker, American Can and other so-called pivotal stocks opened fractionally higher. Du Pont and American Woolen each advanced 2 points on initial sales. Union Pacific was heavy.

The main price tendency continued upward but more irregularly developed as the session progressed. Buying was most effective in the oils, equipments, steels, motors, motor accessories and a selected assortment of rails, rubbers and specialties. Studebaker turned heavy.

Foreign exchange opened steady.

**Short Covering**  
Prices developed increasing strength during the morning with short interests supplying most of the buying power. Premier Baldwin's speech setting forth that no reparations agreement with the French was in sight had a depressing effect on the foreign exchange but failed to affect the stock market. France dropped to 5.71 cents, or within a point of the low record of all time.

American Locomotive advanced 2 1/2 to 72, a new high for the year, and not gains of 15 points or more were registered by Baldwin and Lima Locomotives. The Pan-American issues, Gulf States and Crucible Steels, Missouri Pacific preferred, Stromberg Carburator, Stewart Warner and Cluett Macbush.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. A selling attack launched in the early afternoon against railroad stocks pushed Rock Island down 2 1/2, Northern Pacific and St. Paul preferred 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 respectively. Sympathetic declines in other points of the list carried numerous stocks well below their early high.

**Bonds Tend Up**  
Prices again pointed upward in the early trading in bonds today, with railroads exhibiting unusual activity. Advances of a point or more were recorded by Erie convertible 4s, series B and D, Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5s, "Katy" adjustment 5s, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s, Seaboard Air Line refunding 4s and St. Paul convertible 5s. St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s yielded 1 1/2 and the refunding 4 1/2s, 1 1/2. Tractations also improved.

Industrial issues were less active with a firm undertone. Cuban American convertible 7s gained 1/2 and the 8s, 1/2.

United States government bonds were relatively steady, and the foreign issues moved irregularly within narrow limits.

JULY DULLEST  
IN STOCKS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER OF 1921

July was the dullest month in New York Stock Exchange trading since September, 1921.

Sales of stocks amounted to 12,874,300 shares, as compared with 20,206,400 shares turned over in June, 23,599,700 shares in May, and 20,797,700 in April.

There were no million-share days in July. The busiest five-hour session was July 2, with a volume of 924,800 shares, and the dullest was the 16th, when 256,500 shares changed hands in five hours, the quietest day since July 21, 1922, when the volume was 218,000.

The average hourly turnover in July was less than 114,000 shares, as compared with 175,000 an hour in June and almost 200,000 on an average each hour in May.

Bond sales last month amounted to \$181,466,000. To find a duller month it is necessary to go back to October, 1918, when bond sales amounted to \$143,706,000. July was the first month since 1918 to show less than \$200,000,000 sales.

In the year of last year the turnover in bonds was \$295,912,000, two years ago it was \$249,807,000, and three years ago the July sales were \$239,521,000.

STEEL QUARTERLY  
REPORT EXCEEDS  
HIGHEST ESTIMATE

United States Steel's quarterly report exceeded expectations, most sanguine Wall Street estimates being \$40,630,000 for the quarter, or nearly \$5,000,000 below the actual showing of \$45,555,151.

Net on 5,083,025 shares of common for the quarter was \$23,359,193, or \$4.63 a share, only 37 cents less than required to cover the full year's dividend of \$5 a share.

Surplus after dividends for the half year was \$22,047,763, almost wiping out the aggregate deficit of \$24,999,132 reported after dividends for two years, 1921-22.

YOUNGSTOWN (O.)  
SHEET & TUBE CO.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, for the quarter ended June 30, 1923, reports a consolidated net profit of \$3,886,624 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to \$3.65 a share on 987,606 shares of no-par common.

The total net was \$6,197,949; interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., \$1,332,325; federal income taxes, \$41,000; net income, \$3,886,624; preferred dividends, \$249,219; common dividends, \$1,234,500; surplus, \$2,402,897.

**SMALL COTTON CARRYOVER**  
NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.—The smallest carryover of cotton into the new crop year since the staple was announced in the annual report of Aug. 1, issued today by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, through its secretary, H. G. Hester.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923

NEW YORK STOCKS  
(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alcoa	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Aluminum	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Can.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Locomotive	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Woolen	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Express	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Paper	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Sugar	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Electric	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Telephone	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Railway	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Marine	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Ship	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipyard	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding Co.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island & Vermont & New Hampshire & Maine & New Brunswick & Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island & Newfound	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

COMMODITY PRICE  
DECLINE CAUSE OF  
UNSETTLEMENT

Probably no single factor has proved more unsettling to business than the general commodity decline which began early last spring. During the latter part of 1922 and well into the first quarter of this year the tendency in the more important commodity markets was strongly upward. Then came a pause.

Wheat was the first commodity to start downward. From its high price of \$1.35 a bushel in February, cash wheat at Chicago has fallen to 97 1/2 cents a bushel, the lowest in 10 years. By the middle of March, cotton, too, began to recede and other commodities followed in rapid order. During the last week new low points in the current movement were established for wheat, iron, cotton, and sugar.

The table below pictures the decline in the more important commodities from the high point of the year, which occurred in most cases in March.

Commodity	High	Low
Wheat	\$1.35	97 1/2
Cotton	15.00	12.00
Sugar	25.00	20.00
Iron	100.00	80.00
Steel	100.00	80.00
Coal	100.00	80.00
Oil	100.00	80.00
Gas	100.00	80.00
Electric	100.00	80.00
Telephone	100.00	80.00
Railway	100.00	80.00
Marine	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding	100.00	80.00
Ship	100.00	80.00
Shipyard	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding Co.	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co.	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island & Vermont	100.00	80.00
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Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island & Vermont & New Hampshire & Maine & New Brunswick & Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	100.00	80.00
Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island & Vermont & New Hampshire & Maine & New Brunswick & Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island & Newfound	100.00	80.00

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT  
as follows: Excess reserve of members  
increase of \$384,000; excess reserve  
of \$21,000; total excess reserve, increase of  
\$405,000.

CRUDE RUBBER SUPPLIES  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The exportable  
percentage of standard crude rubber  
production at Ceylon, Straits Settlements  
and Malaya for the quarter be-  
ginning Aug. 1 has been reduced from  
100 to 60 per cent. under provisions of  
the Stevenson restriction plan.

BRITISH FINANCES  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The national re-  
venue of Great Britain for the week  
ended June 23 was £13,462,117; ex-  
penditure, £10,769,547; floating debt out-  
standing, £2,692,569.

NEW YORK BONDS  
(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Alcoa	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Aluminum	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Can.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Locomotive	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Woolen	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Express	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Paper	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Sugar	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Electric	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Telephone	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Ship	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Shipyard	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. of New York & New Jersey & Connecticut & Massachusetts & Rhode Island & Vermont & New Hampshire & Maine & New Brunswick & Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island & Newfound	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS  
Open High Low Last

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty Bonds	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS  
Open High Low Last

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Foreign Bonds	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON  
(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

Cotton	Open	High	Low	Last
New York Cotton	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD  
Open High Low Last

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last
Chicago Board	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

COMMODITY PRICES  
Aug. 2, 1923

Commodity	Price
Commodity Prices	100 1/2

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION  
Production of crude oil in the week  
ended July 21 in the United States  
averaged 2,274,000 barrels a day, ac-  
cording to the American Petroleum  
Institute, compared with 2,255,000 bar-  
rels for the preceding week, an increase  
of 19,000 barrels. California produced  
an average of 850,000 barrels a day, a  
decrease of 100,000 barrels from the week  
ended July 21.

STEEL PLANT CLOSURES  
BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 2.—One  
hundred and eighty employees of the  
Empire Steel & Iron Company, were  
out of work today as a result of the  
company's decision yesterday to sus-  
pend operations indefinitely. An over-  
stock of pig iron, and the dull market,  
were given as reasons for the action.

BANK RATE THE SAME  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The minimum  
rate of discount of the Bank of Eng-  
land remains unchanged today at  
5 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB  
BOSTON STOCKS  
(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

INDUSTRIALS				QUOTATIONS TO 2:30 P. M.			
Index	High	Low	S. p. m.	Index	High	Low	Last
100 Am. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 Am. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
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## EDUCATIONAL

Reading Interests of 25,061  
Wisconsin High School Pupils

Madison, Wis. Special Correspondence  
**T**HE Call of the Wild stands highest in the first baker's dozen of favorites, followed in order of popularity by "Tom Sawyer," "Jane Eyre," "Treasure Island," "Oliver Twist," "Lorna Doone," and Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," tying for sixth place; "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "David Copperfield," and "Ben Hur" tying next; "The Last of the Mohicans," and "The Crisis," and "Ramona" tying for last place in this dozen or so of chief favorites.

A questionnaire was recently sent to 56 Wisconsin high schools in the North Central Association, and it brought responses from 25,061 pupils. They were asked what books they liked best from the credit list at school, and what were their favorite books from those chosen without supervision. The books just listed were from the credit list.

## Reasons for First Choice

A sophomore boy says: "I like 'The Call of the Wild' because I like all dog stories, and this is an exceptionally good one." Another declares: "I like it because it is a story of adventure." Their feminine classmates are more communicative. One writes: "I like this book because it is a story of a wonderful dog. It is very thrilling and describes the life of people and animals in northern Canada. The dog's love for his master is very appealing." And still another: "I liked it because I like to read about a dog and see how really human they are." (Natural scientists please take note!)

## Philosophy From a Freshman

Concerning "Tom Sawyer" a freshman girl writes: "I liked it because it was something out of the ordinary. It was amusing and also sad. I think that it also taught you that there were a good many boys and girls that are not getting as good treatment as yourself." Another says: "I like it because it does not tell all the good things about Tom, but some of his troubles." Three sophomore boys write with delight of Tom's adventures. A fourth one says: "It tells about the experiences of a boy and the foolish ideas that boys get into their heads." (A sophomore seldom admits that such a condition exists.)

A senior girl writes: "I enjoyed most of all, 'Tom Sawyer' by Kipling. I liked it because the story was different from the general books in that it showed the joys of boyhood."

## Reasons for Popularity of "Jane Eyre"

The reasons quoted are those given by junior girls:  
 "I liked it because it was the story of an orphan girl's struggle and adventures."  
 "The unfortunate Jane Eyre won a place in life by toll, not by fortune."  
 "It shows how a girl can shift for herself, if necessary, and how true love sticks, always."  
 "Interesting because like pictures seen on the screen."  
 "It is classed high as one of the books I especially like, for the poor orphan trusts in God, and finally conquers her troubles, and she is a help and comfort to all, and finally marries a rich man whom she truly loves."  
 "There isn't any fairy tale about it, it is real life."

## Claims for "Oliver Twist"

A sophomore boy writes:  
 "I liked it because the story seemed real all the way through."  
 Others say:  
 "It tells how some orphans are treated, and their life."  
 "It has an interesting plot and bits of quaint humor."

## "Lorna Doone"

Of "Lorna Doone" a realistically minded junior girl writes: "I enjoyed Blackmore's descriptions more than the story itself, for it was utterly impossible."  
 Another: "I recommend 'Lorna Doone' to anyone that likes romance and adventure."

Three junior girls mention the fact that Lorna's character is beautiful.  
 One young stolid writes: "When I first started reading this book it seemed monotonous, and I longed to put it aside. But I knew that I had to finish it, so I read on. Then the more I read the more I enjoyed it. It kept you wondering what would happen next, and anxious to get farther advanced into the story."  
 A junior boy, with no thought of being facetious, remarks: "I liked it, for it was a story of experience and life, and also very interesting."  
 Two senior boys say that they like the book because of the hero, John Ridd.

**Why High School Pupils Like Helen Keller**  
 Freshman girls observe:  
 "I enjoyed this book because of the defunct girl's wonderful accomplishments."  
 "I like it because I have learned

how Helen Keller was taught, and it is certainly a very interesting thing to know."

"I like it because you get the feeling of a blind, deaf and dumb person and how helpless they were long ago, and the improvement now."

"I saw Helen Keller when she was here, and it made the book more interesting. Anyway, I like auto-biography."

## Fox's Masterpiece

"I like 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,'" writes a freshman girl, "because my grandfather fought in the war, and it is not unusual that I should be interested in stories concerning it."

Three other freshmen girls commend it because it is a war story, while three others favor it for reasons similar to this one: It shows that a boy does miss his parents and also it shows that a boy going through life has to take some very hard knocks."

To the sophomore boys the charm of the book lay in the fact that it was a story of a boy who "was born in the woods, and made himself known all over Kentucky."

"David Copperfield" and "Ben Hur"

A lachrymose young ninth-grade lady writes: "I liked 'David Copperfield' even though it was sad. I believe I would like to read it again because books that have nothing sad in them get tiresome."

The consensus of senior feminine opinion is that the book gives the life of Dickens in a pleasant way, and that the reader is shown how a boy with no parents has to strive.

One senior boy probably does not know the meaning of the word "universal," but he has discovered its application, nevertheless. Of "David Copperfield," he writes: "The story was told in the first person and showed many emotions and instincts that Dickens must have had to write such a story. There were many that I myself possess, and I am sure that every person who reads this story finds the same. The characters also appealed to me, for I happen to know people of the same sort."

An energetic sophomore boy says of "Ben Hur": "I like it because of the lesson it teaches, that if you strive hard enough, you will gain your end."

Another sophomore boy: "I liked it because of its historical value." And a third one elaborates: "I am fond of books that deal with characters that lived during the period when Rome was at the height of her glory."

**The Last Three Books**  
 These are so strongly "period" books that the reasons for their popularity is always given as such. For instance, "The Last of the Mohicans" is liked because it is full of Indians, good and bad. "The Crisis" gives interesting historical data, and "Ramona" portrays captivatingly the life of southern California during an earlier day.

**Favorites Not on the Credit List**  
 There were only nine books outstanding enough to be of significance on this list. It is interesting to note that two of them, "The Call of the Wild" and "Tom Sawyer" appear also on the credit list, and that "The Call of the Wild" comes first on both lists, while "Tom Sawyer" slips only from second to third in the last list. Following "The Call of the Wild" in order of their popularity are: "The Girl of the Limberlost," "Tom Sawyer," "Freckles" tying for third place; "Riders of the Purple Sage," "Main Street," "Little Women," and "Anne of Green Gables" tying for sixth, and "Pollyanna" last.

**Reasons for Choice**  
 In analyzing the reasons given for choosing these books, it is possible to group them into classes. Having considered "The Call of the Wild" and "Tom Sawyer" in the preceding list, we shall omit them now.

"The Girl of the Limberlost" and "Freckles" are popular because they tell of out-of-door life and wonderful things in nature. "Riders of the Purple Sage" intrigues mostly boys; they like it because of its irresistible western appeal.

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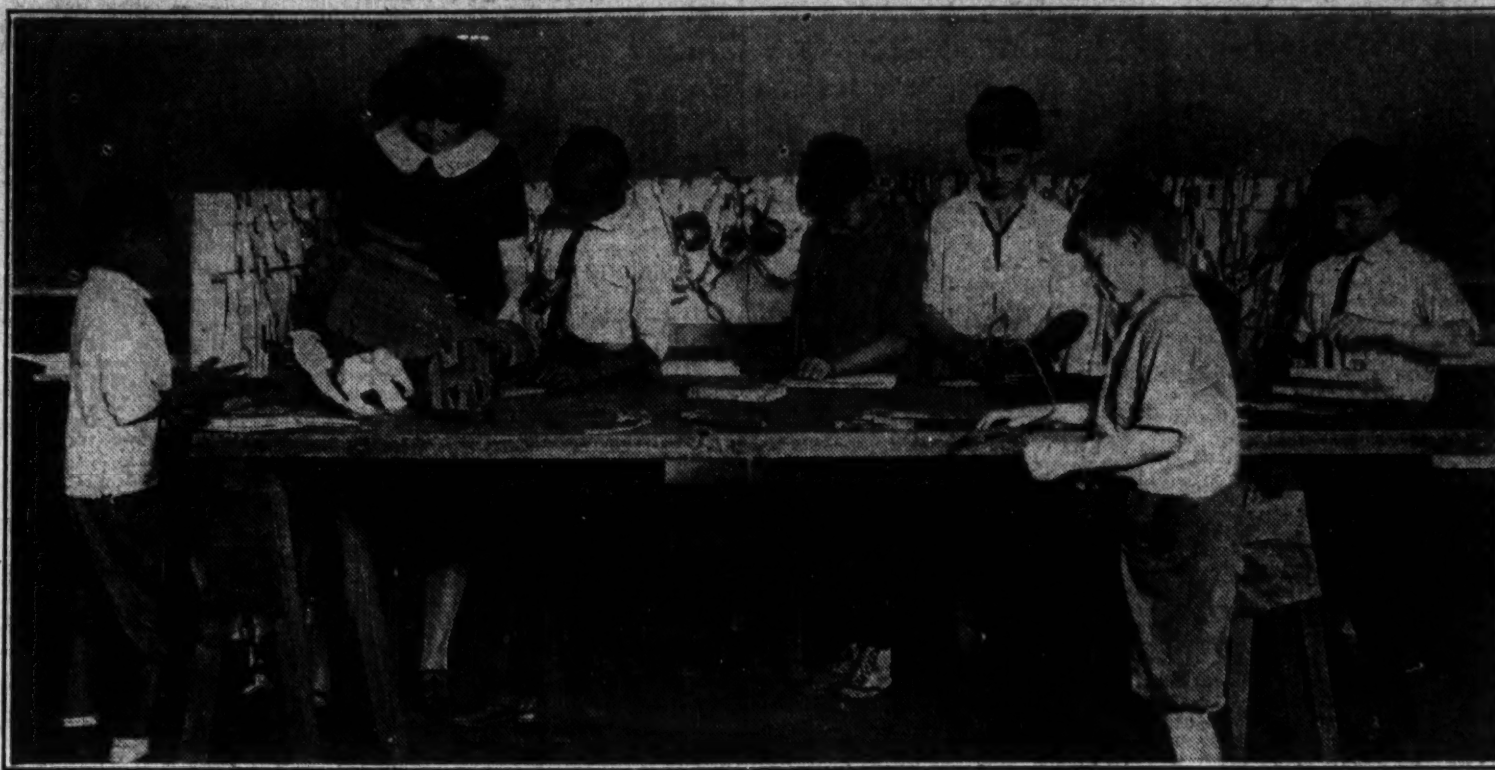
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Junior Workshop at the Ethical Culture Play School, New York City

Happy Children  
in Play School

New York, N. Y. Special Correspondence  
**O**NE of the happiest ways for a child to spend a summer in New York City is to enroll in the Ethical Culture Play School, or in any of the 10 play school centers which are scattered throughout the city under the direction of the Federation for Child Study, where fun, food and relaxation are delightfully blended with a goodly amount of real accomplishment. An unmistakable air of enjoyment pervades all of these centers from the Ghetto roof school, which lifts the little people out of their unsavory surroundings, to the spacious, wind-swept school in the upper Bronx.

At the Ethical Culture School, overlooking a verdant stretch of green that is Central Park, several hundred youngsters from the congested sections about Columbus Circle find relief from the arid streets in the cool, well arranged building.

Academics are nearly a minus quantity in the play schools, which differ decidedly from the many summer public schools in New York to help pupils make up their retarded studies. To be sure, there is some-

times a little reading, worked into the program happily, but the day is better remembered for its manual work, its noon lunch, its afternoon nap or weekly outing in the woods somewhere. Some schools delight in swimming pools, modern gymnasiums and outdoor or roof playgrounds—in fact, some sort of attractive outdoor work is featured, insofar as facilities permit.

There is a play of grading the pupils by their stages of development, however, just as in the more formal schools, and improvement brings promotion to more difficult tasks. The little people who have not reached the development set for those of their years are put, for a time at least, into the junior workshop until the kindly teacher can discover in which work they seem most suited. Not a few unhappy children have come out of the

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## The Observatory

IT is not often that a new institution of learning has the opportunities for service that are presented to the Trinidad Agricultural College, recently opened. This college, first of its kind on the island, has been set upon it not only the duty of teaching scientific tropical agriculture, but the rather more difficult burden of persuading the traditionally conservative farmers of the West Indies to give up their old-fashioned, wasteful methods of tilling the soil. The story is a familiar one to many American states. The mere setting up of educational machinery is only half the task. The other half is to persuade students to use it and to secure the good will of the citizens it is proposed to aid.

For some time the opposition to modern agricultural ways has been the cause of much concern to the Trinidad Government. Although the island, like all the West Indies, has the most fertile soil and although farming has long been its major occupation, the planters have clung tenaciously to the methods they and their forefathers have always followed. Another disturbing feature has been the reluctance on the part of the younger generation to adopt agriculture as a career. There was an early effort to remedy these conditions by establishing a scholarship which would enable an ambitious boy to go abroad to study agriculture. But the process was soon abandoned as being too slow, as only one student was sent each year.

The new college begins its work in a modest way. It plans to teach economical methods of planting and co-operation in reaching the world's markets. It also provides special research work in tropical agriculture. Fourteen students are already enrolled, even though the college so far is equipped to give only the first year's course. Further equipment will be added for the other years. Twelve of the students have enrolled.

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for a three-year diploma course, five of them from Trinidad, six from Barbados and one from Jamaica.

The State of South Carolina is desirous of all credit for its continued efforts to eliminate illiteracy. Not even the fact that it is vacation season is allowed to interfere with the progress of the movement and there are now in operation two summer boarding schools where men and women may take a full month's course in such elementary subjects as reading, writing and spelling. One of the schools is at Lander College for women in Greenwood and the other at Erskine College for men at Due West. Both are under the direction of the State Department of Education and only those who have been previously denied opportunities for education are admitted. The pupils live in the college dormitories and eat in the college commons. Many of them are sent to the schools by their employers, who are co-operating to the extent of paying the slight expense involved.

Another enterprise of value to the Americanization and illiteracy movement is that at Minneapolis, where the University of Minnesota has this year, for the first time, a summer course in "The Technique of Teaching Adults." This course is designed to fill a need created by the increased attendance recently in the night schools of the larger cities of the State.

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attractive workshop, with its wooden dolls, its painted oilcloth dollies, its boats and beads and art jewelry, radiantly glad to find they can do something really well!

"I like all the subjects that we have," wrote dark-eyed Tommy to Mrs. Fred M. Stein, the chairman of the play school committee of the federation, "but the subject I like most is lunch."

And you would understand why after a peep into the airy, blue and gray top floor dining room. Here is none of your drab school lunchrooms through which raincoated parents make their way uncomfortably in their efforts to give Mary her boxed nourishment. After which Mary opens its soggy contents amid the dust of the last blackboard drill. The boys and girls sit at low, dainty tables in a cheery long room, with steaming bowls of soup or freshly cooked vegetables to satisfy their hearty appetites. Two children preside at the head and foot of the table, and serve the other six with befitting dignity, to say nothing of abundance. Flowers sent to the school by out-of-town friends add the right color note to the crisp table sets and make the mid-day meal a feature of the day's diversion.

The federation does not claim responsibility for all the good things which its pupils in the play schools fall heir to, but points to the many co-operating agencies which make the work what it is. The Board of Education furnishes some teachers the use of several public schools motor buses to take children over long distances to and from school; the city opens its playgrounds, the Department of Public Welfare and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company supply passes for transportation to the parks; the Dairy-men's League gives milk in generous quantities and the Westchester League of Community Workers deliver trucks of fresh vegetables every week. Thus the federation's contribution and direction become doubly worth while and every summer gains one or more centers to welcome the city child.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Pup Tent Trail

HIS name was Archibald, and the twins looked upon him with disapproval. He arrived at Lake Pasquaney, wearing a straw hat tied on with a black string, and it took all the diplomatic efforts of his mother to persuade them to allow him to go on their motor trip to the mountains.

For the twins were hardened sportsmen and old campaigners, and they went camping in khaki shorts and sneakers. And this year their camping was to be via the Great Auk, which was originally the cheapest motor car made, and had grown considerably cheaper as it became second-hand, and then third.

They were piling in the pup tents beside the rear seat of the Auk, when Archibald appeared on the scene. The twins opened their mouths and stared. Archibald was decked out in white linen coat and knickers, and he still wore the straw hat and the string. While they looked on in wonder, he climbed into the front seat of the Auk, unfolded a newspaper, and sat carefully upon it.

"Are... are you going to wear that hat?" asked the indignant Jim.

"Why not?" said Archibald mildly.

"They were still trying to get him to take off the hat when the Auk rolled through Plymouth, and charged on through the purple twilight toward Franconia Valley. Peaks shot up from the north like great blue shadows: the road ran in a yellow ribbon up hill and down dale before them. Sometimes the hat blew off, but the string held it. And Archibald was as serene as ever.

Night found them far up in northern New Hampshire, camped by a roaring stream, while the Great Auk sat on a wooden bridge. Teddy tried vainly to light a fire. After six attempts, he left the task to the lean and sunburned Jim, who put it out as often as he started it.

"Won't go!" he said finally. "We'll have to eat our grub cold."

Archibald arose delicately from his newspaper, and said softly: "I think I could do something with it."

"You!" said the outraged Teddy. "Why, you even wear a straw hat with a string on it!"

But Jim was perfectly willing to let someone else, anyone else, labor over the wet wood. "Let him try. He can't do any harm."

## Lighting the Fire

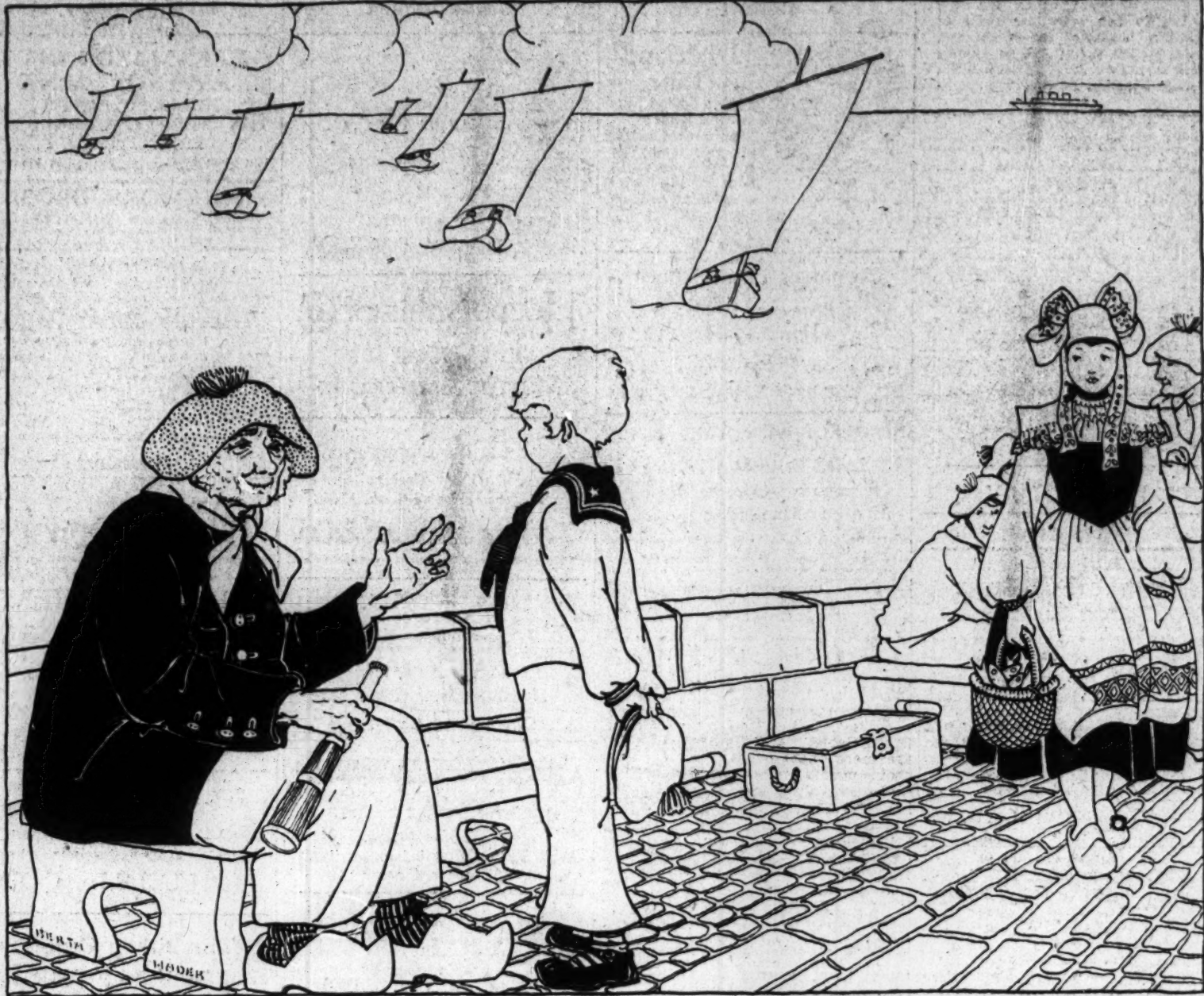
Promptly Archibald put on his hat, adjusted the string, and picked Jim's fire to pieces. He selected certain bits of wood, he tore up his newspaper and put it beneath, he lighted it, and then drew from his pocket a long, thin, rubber hose. One end he put near the flickering flame, the other he inserted in his mouth. He blew valiantly. Five minutes later there was a fire.

The twins blinked, and Teddy went so far as to say, "Maybe we can make a camper of you, after all, Arch, old sport."

But, to his intense indignation, Archibald spent an hour collecting boughs for his bed. The twins made theirs in five minutes, and slept badly all night. They awoke to find Archibald splashing in the stream. He had, he assured them, caught the soundly, was quite bad enough, but worse was in store when he instructed them in the art of camp cookery and made Johnny-cake in the fry-pan.

And when, that afternoon, they roared up the white road past Lancaster and through the Connecticut valley, Jim's hat blew off, and was recovered full of dust and gasoline six miles back, Archibald's stayed on because he had a string on it. But the twins told themselves superiorly that this was nothing; that Archibald could make beds and cook. Anyone could do that. Anyone could even have a hat that stayed on. But, when they got to the wilds, then they would show him. And so they did.

They turned up a green crossroad,



swept into the interior where pines hung low, and the sky was a wall of mountains. There they pitched the pup tents, and there they left Archibald.

"You see, Arch," Teddy explained superiorly, "you don't know a thing about real camping. You stay and watch the potatoes boil while we whip the trout stream. Camping isn't just cooking; it is living off the country."

He waved his newly cut fishing rod magnificently, and walked off with Jim, up the babbling stream. Their exit was somewhat marred by a flash-bomb that clapped Jim's trousers with great effect. Two hours later they came back, dirty and rather wet. There were no signs of any fish.

"Guess it's beans for us," said Ted. "Isn't a trout in the ol' stream. If there had been, Jim and I would have caught him. Yes, sir-reel!"

"Let's have some of these then," said Archibald, whisking a dozen trout from the long grass. "There's a nice little pool under the bridge. I could fish in it, while I watched the potatoes cook."

They stared at him, then at the fish, and Jim said: "Well, of all the luck!" But he said it in a very low voice, indeed. That evening they looked on Archibald with awe, and at midnight Jim awoke to look out their tent door, and see him digging wildly with an ax.

"I'm ditching the tent," said Archibald in a whisper. "It might rain."

"Aw, go to sleep," advised Jim. "There's only a little cloud over the moon."

Two hours later, he awoke with

the feeling that something was wrong. As a matter of fact, Teddy was kicking him. "Get up, lazy!"

"What for? Let me alone!"

"It's raining!"

"Oh, go 'sleep," advised Jim, and rolled over into a puddle of water. He was soaked before he and Teddy succeeded in running a ditch about the tent. To add to their shame, they had to stay in the blankets next day, while the invaluable Archibald dried their clothes over a specially constructed rack of pine boughs. He also brought them breakfast in bed. It was a good breakfast.

And then, high up in Dixville Notch, the Great Auk stopped and stayed stopped. Jim coaxed her. Teddy prodded her. It was no earthly use. She sat on a ridge, still and unmoving, and seemed to laugh at them. They labored for three hours, and the only result was that they were dirty, and the Great Auk was still stubborn.

Finally, Teddy said, haltingly: "You don't s'pose Archibald..."

Jim growled: "Aw, ask him! 'Course, he can't do anything!"

Archibald seemed to be reading a book, but he got out obligingly, and made several mysterious motions under the hood. Promptly the Great Auk's motor began to roar. Five miles later Jim unburdened himself of a question. "Archie, old scout, did you ever go camping before?"

"Only in Africa," said Archibald, apologetically, "for three years."

The twins' mouths opened wider than ever. And when they rolled into the home dooryard, and their small brother sang out "Lookit Archibald's hat! Lookit his hat! Lookit!" Jim took him severely by the ear, and said so that everyone could hear him: "Any kind of a hat that Archibald wears is the kind I'm going to get. And don't forget it, Kid!"

## Things to Look for in the Country

DO YOU know what to look for when you go to the country?

Every summer the Children's Country Holiday Fund takes to the country a great many children, who have never been there before. The people who give to this fund want all children to have a holiday in the country.

One of the boys wrote that he found there were few inhabitants in the country. He meant people. You see, he did not know how to look for the other inhabitants of the country—the animals, birds and insects. So Mrs. Douglas Wilson, who got the letter, wrote to all the children going to the country and asked them to suppose they were sitting under an oak tree and she was showing them the other "inhabitants."

You can suppose you are sitting there, too, listening to Mrs. Wilson, who knows all about the country. Then, when you go away for your holiday, you will know what to look for.

## Moles

Notice that little heap of earth at your right hand. A mole threw it out, when he was making a tunnel. He just makes a big enough tube for his round body to pass through. In his search for food, his coat is like velvet, only it does not matter which way you stroke it. You see, it is made so that it will not spoil when he goes backward and forward in his narrow tunnel. He lives in an underground house, which he likes to build under a tree or bush, so that the roots, after he has scooped out the earth, may form ceilings and floors.

## Sunshine Beetles

Out of that little crack in the earth has come a tiny sunshine beetle. Its back shines like brown gold.

## Field Mice

There is something moving among the grass on our left. It is a brown mouse, with a little snout and a short tail, called the short-tailed field mouse or vole. These voles make little nests underground and line them with pieces

of moss, hay, and grass. They like to come out sometimes and nibble the bark of young trees, to eat acorns and the fresh shoots of plants.

There is another brown field mouse with a long tail, which it curls tightly round its front feet when it sits down to eat. Its hind feet are white.

Grass Moths Do you see those little white moths, just fluttering above the grass? They do not fly very far or very high, do they? They take just a little flight and then settle on the under sides of the grass blades. They fold their wings closely, until they are almost as round as the grass stems. It is difficult to see them when they are resting.

Earwigs Here is an earwig, making its way through the grass. It loves honey and would like to get into some blossom where the honey baskets are full. Earwigs are harmless, and you must not believe that they crawl into people's ears.

Insects What a humming sound there is among the branches of the oak tree! Hundreds of insects are flying among the leaves, singing as they fly. There are wild bees, gnats, wasps, and soldier beetles with scarlet coats, midges, and many others.

Blue Tits Now let us look straight up through the leaves of the oak tree. We can see a family of blue tits, on the search for their dinner. Blue tits are pretty little birds, with blue pansy-colored caps, and pale yellow waistcoats.

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## The Quay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are stone seats along the quay. Where people like to sit, and see the boats return at eventide.

Across the estuary wide; And about old sailors chat together About the clouds and wind and weather.

And one I know brings frequently His telescope, and shows to me Big liners passing through the straits: Such wondrous stories he relates. That, when I close my eyes, the quay Seems like a ship that sails the sea.

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## Betsy and the Funny Man Make Solomon Sandball

By RALPH BERGEGREN

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IT WAS a summer morning at the beach, and Betsy, in her bright blue bathing suit and big straw hat, was very busy.

The sun was shining warm and bright. The sea was flat and blue. The bathers were a funny sight. In suits of every hue.

And some were swimming in the sea. Or wading in and out. And some were chatting pleasantly And sitting round about.

And some were playing in the sand With shovels and with pails. Beside the sea that bounds the land And is alive with whales.

But Betsy was never very much interested looking at people on the beach, and, for all she thought about them, there might have been nobody there but herself. She had built up a fine big pile of sand, digging with her shovel, and bringing water from the ocean in a bucket to wet the sand when it was too dry and wouldn't stay where she put it and scooping out sand at the bottom with her fingers, and the longer she worked the bigger and rounder the pile of sand got to be.

Now and then, of course, grown-ups came along, and told each other that she was a "dear child," and asked her her name and who were her father and mother, for such is the way of grown-ups, and makes you wonder what they would think if children acted the same way toward them.

And one large lady with eyeglasses had wanted to kiss her, but Betsy, although a polite child, had pretended that she didn't hear, and had run quickly out in the ocean with her pail. And, as the stout lady hadn't on her bathing suit, that was the end of that.

But, for quite a little while, nobody had interrupted Betsy, and her pile of sand had got more and more like a large ball, resting on the beach.

"What a dear little child!" said somebody, in an odd piping voice. "And what is the dear little child's name?"

Betsy tried to pretend she was so busy she just couldn't hear, but she knew that, if the grown-up said it again, she would have to look up and smile and be pleasant.

"I must remark," continued the grown-up.

"Oh, what a mild, delightful, sweet, and amusing child! And so, if it is just the same to you, pray tell me what's your name?"

When the grown-up spoke like that, Betsy knew who it was.

"I know your name," said Betsy, without looking up.

"Do you, indeed?" said the Funny Man, sitting down in the sand in his bathing suit, which was so wet that he had evidently been in way over his head. "My name today is Neptune, and I come from the sea."

I rule the deep and briny sea. And all the little fish. They deeply courtesy to me. And heed my slightest wish.

The minnow, oyster, whale, or sprat. The codfish or the clam. Salutes me gravely with his hat. That shows how great I am.

"You're making it up," said Betsy. "I've seen pictures of Neptune and he had long whiskers. And fishes don't wear hats."

"That was an old picture," said Neptune. "Whiskers are a nuisance. And I come from the sea."

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## LABOR ASSAULTS ON MINISTRY FAIL

## Australian Government Repels Attacks of Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, June 28.—In four censure motions against the Federal Government the Ministry secured an easy victory on each occasion.

Mr. M. Charlton, leader of the Laborites, on the first attempt to oust the Ministry, charged that the Federal Ministry had given away the power of direct taxation, and that thus the greater part of the cost of the war would have to come out of customs revenue.

As soon as Mr. Charlton had completed his indictment, and his motion had been seconded, the Prime Minister replied. It was evident that he had the sympathy of the House, and this sympathy was reflected in the vote when it was taken—37 to 24 in favor of the Government.

No sooner had one motion been disposed of than Mr. F. Anstey, deputy leader of the party, was on his feet with another, criticizing the foreign policy and protesting against Australia becoming further embroiled in the turmoil of Europe. But even Mr. Anstey could not induce members to follow him when the fate of the Ministry was at stake. They listened to him, and applauded. Then they voted—39 votes to 25 in favor of the Government.

It fell to the lot of Mr. J. H. Scullin to make the third attack. He asked the House to censure the Government for having sold the Commonwealth woolen mills at Geelong. As every party in Parliament with the exception of Labor is opposed to the Government ownership of trading enterprises it is not surprising that he failed. The voting was 34 to 26 against him.

Mr. Arthur Blakeley, secretary of the Labor Party, made the fourth motion. He made his attack on the ground that in an agreement with the Anglo-Peruvian Oil Company to establish oil refineries in Australia, and to search for mineral oil in Australia and the mandated territories, the Commonwealth, though providing the greater part of the capital, held a minority of the seats on the directors. The voting against the motion was 37 to 25.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, Aug.-Sept., very reasonable. Box P-27, The Christian Science Monitor, East 40th St., New York City.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Lowell's Whistler House Show

Lowell, Mass., July 30  
Special Correspondence

TO SHOW motorists and other visitors that Lowell—though Whistler, in a familiar anecdote, refused to have been born there—is not altogether so artistically hopeless, the Lowell Art Association has installed at the Whistler house in Worthen Street a second annual summer exhibition of paintings by artists of Lowell and vicinity.

Pictures look well on the burlap-covered walls of the long living room of Little Buttrick's birthplace. This summer's exhibition, with its studied avoidance of overcrowding and the real beauty of several of the works hung, would surely not offend the taste of the fastidious author of "Four O'Clock." It looks better than some much more pretentious summer shows.

Lowell, where Whistler was born in 1834, has never been without a few practitioners of the fine arts and a certain tradition of public interest in their display. One at least of the Lowell offering school of writers, nationally prominent in the forties, attained international celebrity as a sculptor. This was Marjorie Foley, in later life a resident of Rome and friend of the Brownings, who for some years taught drawing at Lowell and from whom "Jimmy" Whistler next thing to his first lessons had not the family moved elsewhere in 1837.

Famous Lowell Artists  
Before and during the Civil War Thomas B. Lawson, painter of portraits of Daniel Webster and other famous men, and Alfred Ordway, founder and first secretary of the Boston Art Club, were accounted Lowell artists, and of a well-known Lowell family a little later came Sarah Wyman, who, as Mrs. Whitman of Boston, appears in the Whistler Journal edited by the Pennells. In the seventies and eighties practiced his profession at Lowell William Preston Phelps, whose memorial exhibition was held at the Whistler house last spring, and to the city returned from time to time for brief periods of residence one of its most celebrated artist sons, David Neal of Munich. Several painters, sculptors, illustrators and designers are in the present membership of the Lowell Art Association, which for now 15 years past has been custodian of Whistler's birthhouse.

A restrained and refined craftsmanship of which the painter of many chromatic symphonies would surely have approved seems to pervade the exhibition that was hung on July 16, to continue until Sept. 15. A dominant note of vigorous self-expression, if not may so express it, is given by four large and brilliantly somber water colors of the Cascadia country, contributed by Charles Hovey Pepper of

Concord. In Japan some years ago, and since then by much study of the great masters of the Ukiyoe, Mr. Pepper has learned to say his artistic say in a few well harmonized tones. A bit of Nordic brusquerie gives tang to his otherwise delicate and understated color.

Consonant With Surroundings  
Equally consonant with the Whistlerian surroundings are a work by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts of Concord, one of her close-harmony "Figures on the Sand," and a pastel-blue "Mountain Lake, November," by Mary Earl Wood of Lowell. Tonalities of similar quality appear in four contributions from Mr. Winthrop Peirce of Andover: "The Road to Orizaba," a quite objective, though tonal, Mexican landscape; "Milking," an effective little genre picture, and two quite luminous and fanciful pieces: "Halloween" and "The Horns of Elfinland Faintly Blowing."

Feeling for Picturesque  
A touch of the trained illustrator's sprightliness and feeling for the picturesque is given by a quartet of the water colors of W. Harry Smith of North Billerica; a view of Beacon Street, Boston, during a patriotic parade; "The New Bridge, Billerica," Apple Blossoms, Concord River, and "The Blue Wagon," the last named a very striking outdoor still life study made in a New England barnyard. Gertrude Sanderson of Littleton has in the exhibition a rather tight though nicely composed "Road to Town," and a prettily rendered "June in the Fenway." Other exhibitors are John Coggeshall and Edith Coggeshall Pulsifer of Lowell.

Each summer brings to Lowell a rather surprising number of motoring visitors who are led by the fame of the Whistler house to stop off for a brief inspection of the substantial structure, now almost a century old, in which Major Whistler and his family were domiciled during their brief Lowell residence. It is primarily this national clientele in the work of the painters of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, that the Lowell Art Association undertakes the summer exhibitions. The association is directed by Frederick W. Coburn, president; the Rev. Arthur McGiffert, vice-president; Mary Earl Wood, secretary; Frederick A. Chase, treasurer, and a board of 16 other members. Mr. Nesmith, former president, is chairman of the exhibition committee.

## The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, July 24  
Special Correspondence

BLANCHE SWARTZ is to play the little rôle in the screen version of "Anna Christie," which Thomas H. Ince will shortly produce. George Marion, who created the rôle of Christ in Eugene O'Neill's drama, is to play the same part on the screen and William Russell has been cast as Mat Burke. Bradley King made the screen adaptation and the picture will be directed by John Griffith Wray.

Charles Chaplin calls his first dramatic picture with Edna Purviance "A Woman of Paris." The original title was "Public Opinion." He has been working on the picture for eight

## The Motion Pictures

months. He does not appear in it. Chaplin plans to start work soon on a new six-reel comedy, playing the leading rôle himself.

Laurette Taylor is coming to California in October to make two more pictures for Metro. Both will be from plays by her husband, J. Hartley Manner, "Happiness," and "One Night in Rome."

Fred Niblo is to make a screen version of "The Name Is Woman," which Mary Nash played on the stage for two seasons. Reginald Barker is filming "Pleasure Mad," with a cast including Mary Alden, Huntley Gordon, Buster Collier, Norman Shearer, and Joan Standing, after which he is planning to make a picture of "Cape Cod Folks."

George Ade is in Los Angeles to assist in the preliminary work of filming his story, "All Must Marry," in which he is to play the rôle of the star. Thomas Geraghty adapted the story for the screen and Alfred E. Green will direct.

Douglas Fairbanks Jr., under the direction of Joseph Henabery, is working on a screen version of a Richard Harding Davis story. Paramount will release it. Theodor Roberts and Noah Beery are in the cast.

William S. Hart's next picture is an original story by himself called "Wild Bill Hickock," the continuity being written by Albert Shelby LeVine. The story deals with the stirring period of western history from 1866 to 1872.

Cecil B. DeMille has started the modern portion of the story of "The Ten Commandments," by Jeanie Macpherson, following the completion of the Biblical prologue. The cast for this season of the picture includes Theodore Roberts, Leatrice Joy, Richard Dix, Nita Naldi, Charles de Roche, Estelle Taylor, Rod LaRocque, Julia Faye, Robert Edison, Edith Chapman, and James Neill.

Jack Pickford is at work on a story called "The Valley of the Wolf," which is to be written by his sister Mary. George Hill is directing and the cast includes Lucille Rickson, Frank Leigh and Ralph Yearling.

Goldwyn is planning to make a picture version of "Gulliver's Travels," with King Vidor as director.

Maurice Tourneur is to film the old French play "Two Little Vagrants." Marie Williams and Bennie Alexander will have important rôles.

Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire" has been purchased by Famous Players-Lasky. William De Mille will direct the picture.

## The Saugatuck Artists' Colony

Chicago, July 22  
Special from Monitor Bureau

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Democratic Feeling  
Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute; Arthur Aldus, a trustee; Lee Sturges, business manager.

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"Pond With Cottonwood Trees." From Lithograph by Birger Sandzen

## Brooklyn Museum's Summer Show

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, July 31

AFTER the copious publicity bestowed on Greater New York's recently concluded silver jubilee, all true and loyal citizens of this amazing metropolis can no longer ignore the fact that there are in truth two art museums within the city limits, and that henceforth the Brooklyn Museum can not be classified as "ex mura" or left to work out its salvation unaided and unsung in that vast hinterland technically known as the Borough of Brooklyn. Said citizens should feel morally obligated to personally sanction this enterprising institution across the river by their presence and patronage.

For the special edification of summer visitors a number of paintings, bronzes, and prints have been added to the museum's recent findings. As the delicate, unpretentious art of this untutored peasant lad conveys the same emotional appeal that was exerted when shown this spring at the Bourgeois Galleries. Another Italian artist seldom encountered in American exhibitions, but who enjoys a considerable vogue on the Continent, is Emma Ciardi, who peoples her landscapes of the Veneto with full-skirted figures of more romantic periods, happily blending fact with fancy; of her art, the museum possesses two interesting examples, serene, airy, rosy, of villas and garden, fountains, smooth pedestals, and bearded bellies and beaus. There are two gorgeously colored Mackintosh water colors, and beside the Sargent, there are some splendid Homers. Quite a representative lot

of Arthur B. Davies' canvases are grouped together in one gallery, fine examples of his middle period, and near by are choice examples of La Farge, Blacklock, Chase, Inness, and other American painters.

The print department is showing a special group of recent acquisitions, mostly contemporary prints. George Hart is here in a variety of moods and mediums, broadly caricaturing some old favorites at one moment, and delicately seizing the picturesque languors of a gathering of West Indians the next. Birger Sandzen's lithographs of well-defined tree forms in compact and telling design show a vigorous talent at a consistently high level of achievement, and account for the popular success this artist enjoys in certain western states. For contrast a number of lithographs by Whistler hang near by and prove the tremendous range of effects possible in this medium. Likewise the wood engraving is seen under contrasting treatment, from the marvelously worked prints of Timothy Cole after paintings by old masters (there is a large group of these) to the boldly patterned designs by the Frenchman, Mammery, who contrives to tell much with a few (apparently) arbitrary arrangements of angular lines. Walter Tittle's gallery of celebrities, etched at the time of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, is interesting as historical data, but falls short of most requirements of good portraiture. For the incisive, is here in several superb impressions from the collection recently shown at Keppel's, and there are other plates of interest from French, English and American presses.

"The Great Lady Dedlock," by Paul Keeler, was seen for the first time at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, recently. Miss Margaret Anglin has exceptional opportunity for a display of her dramatic powers in the dual rôle of Hortense, the erratic French maid, and Lady Dedlock, sorrowful principal in a tragic piece. The play founded in part on the novel of "Black House" by Charles Dickens.

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## London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19  
JOHN DRINKWATER, the poet-dramatist, seems to be making a "corner" in the London theatre market for plays. So far he has dramatized the careers of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Oliver Cromwell, and Mary Queen of Scots. His next figure engraving his attention is that of Robert Burns. This time he is casting it in operatic form, with music to be composed by Frederick Aspin.

The senate of London University has just decided to establish a diploma in dramatic art. The course extends for two years. There is also to be a more elaborate course for scholars.

Benjamin Disraeli has been the principal character of several plays, none of which has proved successful in England. He also wrote a remarkably bad play himself, "The Sign of the Cross," which he wrote in a "dramatic" version of his novel, "Tancred," to be staged at the Kingsway Theatre.

During the third week of August a pageant on a large scale is to be held at Arundel Castle. The drama to be staged is the story of Howard. The idea is to reproduce incidents connected with the history of England and that of Arundel and the neighborhood.

The first production in England of Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" is to be made by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre this autumn. The play is a cycle consisting of five parts, complete in itself, which will be presented on consecutive days, the remaining days of the week being filled by performances of "The Great Game" and "Heartbreak House."

A four-act play written by F. W. Ryan rounds the life and times of the first Duke of Marlborough will shortly be produced on tour. The drama traces Marlborough's rise to power as a soldier and his subsequent downfall when he plunged into the arena of politics. Fred Terry acts the Duke and Miss Julia Nelson his Duchess.

The question of assisting with public funds the establishment of a national theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, where only Shakespearean drama was performed, has just been raised in the House of Lords. The Government were asked point blank by Lord Erskine and Lord Stuart of Wortley to contribute £5000 for the purpose. The Earl of Onslow, as parliamentary secretary to the board of education, was sympathetic but, on the grounds of "economy," if one refused to sanction the expenditure suggested.

This year's Shakespeare summer festival at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, commences July 21, and continues for six weeks. With one exception (that of "She Stoops to Conquer") the festival program, which is under the direction of Brinsford Adams, is made up of Shakespearean plays. On Thursdays special matinees will be given by visiting companies, and these will present the works of other dramatists. Among such visits already arranged are those of the Fortune Playhouse, in Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Electra" of Euripides; and of the Birmingham Repertory Company in John Drinkwater's "Mary Stuart" and Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married" and "Heartbreak House."

The Paris prize in architecture, embodying a cash award of \$3000 as well as the means to live in Paris and travel in Europe for nearly three years, has been won by Lee Rombold, a University of Pennsylvania student. An office and reception building for the President of the United States was the subject of the competition, which has been held annually for the last 16 years by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects of New York.

## Mystic Art Association's

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19  
NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The annual exhibition of the Mystic Art Association, Mystic, Conn., is two-fold in aim, giving the resident members an opportunity for professional convention and serving the entire community in an educational way by including each year a group of paintings representative of some particular phase of contemporary American art. The current exhibition, held in the large hall of the Broadway School of Art, is the most representative standard of excellence for the Mysticians, and is enhanced in value by a number of paintings loaned by the Painters and Sculptors' Gallery Association of New York City.

D. Putnam Brinley, of the Silver Mine colony, contributing one of his decorative panels done in the style of the old Gothic millefleurs tapestries, quaintly modernized and rich in form and color. Irving Wiles' portrait of his daughter, "In Bonnet and Shawl" is stylish and well up to standard, as is the portrait of a young woman, "A Girl in a multicolored kimono." Karl Anderson sends two large paintings which make a dignified and distinguished showing and Frederick J. Waugh does similarly with examples of his vigorous interpretation of surf and rock.

The absence of any important contribution from the brush of Charles H. Davis, for long the leading figure in the art world of Mystic, is accounted for by the announcement of a special exhibition of his work—probably the most representative that has ever been held—to occupy the galleries, Aug. 4-18, at the conclusion of the present exhibition.

Among the other contributors are Eugene Higgins, Lester Boronda, G. Albert Thompson, J. Elliot Enneking, Murray Bagley, Carl Lawless, Arthur Melzer, Ernest L. Barnes, Julius Joseph, Kendall Saunders, W. Sherman Potts, Kenneth Bates, G. Victor Grinnell, Stephen W. Macomber, Frances D. Davis, and A. J. Vermilye. R. F.

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN in London  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—Arthur Rubinstein, who is as skillful at making programs as at playing them, brought his series of pianoforte recitals at Wigmore Hall to an end on the evening of July 12 with a collection of works in which there was something to please everyone: A Toccata (Bach-D'Albert) and the sonata "Appassionata" (Beethoven) for classicists, a group of very modern solos by Szymanowski, Prokofiev, and de Falla for the progressive, and a group of Chopin for the romanticists. A clever touch that, putting the moderns in the

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B-WAY Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30  
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"AREN'T WE ALL"  
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Even. 8:15, Mats. Saturday & Sunday  
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THE SWEET MELODY SENSATION  
BILLY VAN, RICHARD ARLE  
RIVOLI, Broadway at 49th Street  
"Who's Who in Hollywood"  
A Paramount and Fox-Celebrity Comedy  
Sullivan Comedy, Drigo's "Serenade" with Oscar & Matley, "Dreams," Gladys Rice, Ward Hart and Ensemble; Rivoli Concert Orchestra

RIVOLI, Broadway at 42nd St.  
THOMAS MEIGAN  
In a Peter "Homeward Bound"  
Based on the Light "Homeward Bound"  
Picture: "Wreckers," a Cameo Comedy; Herta and Paul Roth

## THE HOME FORUM

## Why the Great American Novel

A VISITOR to the United States who gets a good deal of the surface of the country, so as to realize to some extent by actual experience the vast extent of its territory, is likely to wonder how the spirit of patriotism has been kept alive in so wide a land, and how long it is likely to endure. He boards the train, let us say, at Boston, and travels for nearly a week before he reaches Los Angeles, passing in that week from the little fields and hills of New England to the interminable plains of the Great Valley, and then threading the passes of a mighty mountain range to the western sea. In spite of all he may have heard about the monotony of American life, such a traveler is bound to see that the people who live in these widely severed and widely different sections of the country must differ widely from each other. They must differ, he will see, not alone in their present occupations and surroundings but in their total outlook, their views of existence, their ambitions and hopes; eventually, therefore, in their characters. A traveler from north to south would discover even greater diversity of life passing from the Scandinavian settlements of Minnesota to the Creoles of New Orleans. He would learn that Mason and Dixon's line still divides the ancestral memories, although no longer the loyalties of those who live beside it. Even in the single State of California there are differences of climate, soil, and population which seem destined at no very remote date to become important.

By what forces of common tradition and common destiny are the people, so sundried in space and time, bound together? What are the binding and cohesive elements which have always given and, as we may confidently hope, will always give a definite and unmistakable content to the word "American," as applied to the United States? What is the spirit which distinguishes the northerner from the southerner, the Maine, the "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by what effort of the imagination does he manage to include in the conception of his fatherland that Portland of the opposite coast, three thousand miles away, and so different from his own, which he has never seen?

That the union of North and South has not been preserved without great cost and effort the record of one of the most poignant wars in history will always remind us; but we have paid comparatively little attention as yet to the forces which tend to divide the East from the West. Because the migration into the West moved along lines roughly parallel to the degrees of latitude the differences discernible between the Americans of the two coasts are not so great as those which distinguish the northerner from the southerner of the South, and it should also be remembered that the West was settled, in large part, after the idea of national

unity had been finally established. Nevertheless, the East is still East, and the West is West. The people of New England, as we learned during the Great War, are more concerned with European events than are those of the Pacific Coast, to whom Japan and China assume a very considerable importance; and the agricultural states bordering the Father of Waters, walled in and protected as they are from the foreign world, are disposed to ignore international relations except in times of great excitement and to attend to their own affairs.

To the travelers who inquired how the sense of national solidarity in the United States has been maintained we should say, of course, that a common language, law, and history have con-

tributed much, and we should point out that the same rapid development of transportation which has made our wide domain possible has also helped to make it secure from division. Telegraph and aeroplane, we might add, should now be sufficient to establish the Union forever.

Some place, however, should be given in any such enumeration of the forces which have made us one country, whole and indivisible, to the influence of literature. A reader of the magazines and of the books produced in America during the first two-thirds of the last century will show how great was the effort to acquaint the people of the country with the vast territories of their inheritance. To the little town of New England and to the lonely farmhouse there came in month by month and year after year descriptions of places so remote that they could never hope to be seen by the eyes of those who read, widening and deepening their knowledge of their country. Cooper and Irving were among the pioneers in this prolonged attempt to reveal the land to itself, leading off with their minute and loving descriptions of districts along the Hudson and the Great Lakes. Whittier followed with pictures of southern New Hampshire, Lowell and Holmes gave us Boston and Cambridge, and Thoreau his microscopic treatment of Concord. In the next generation, with the opening of the West, came Bret Harte, Edward Eggleston, and many others. G. W. Cable studied the Old South. An entire school of writers studied the country towns of New England. Today it might be said that every section of the country has its own group of specialists—writers of fiction who strive to interpret to the country at large the characteristic aspects of their chosen locality. In this way it has been made possible for a reader anywhere in America to gather and to piece together sufficient information about his country to enable him to feel that he knows it all.

In all this work, however, which has necessarily been done piecemeal and a little at a time, the demands of what was once called "The Great American Novel" have been indefinitely postponed. The hope once entertained for a novelist who should sum up the entire country in one supreme effort of imagination was a natural one, no doubt, but a bit unreasonable. No such all-inclusive and fully representative novel has been written for England or France or Russia, or for any other land, and there is no reason to suppose that it will ever be done for a country so vast and various as that of the United States. We must be content to have our great American novel appear, as it has already done, in many installments, written by many hands and in many parts of the Union.

## Going Home

I love to go home these moonlight nights, to speed through intervening space in my magic chariot that is more marvelous and swift than Juno's own. Past dreaming towns, softly illumined cities, fragrant fields, and silver shining rivers I go and happy thoughts attend me as the birds their godheads.

I am instantly beneath the ancient walnut tree that stands a faithful

guardian to our driveway. It is the oldest of all our lovely trees, having established itself upon our hilltop long before the house was built. According to the family history it was spared because a young wife loved it long ago. Dear tree, I, too, shall guard you as I can. Is it a slip, or just the rustling of your leaves I hear? Your leaves, and those of the oak and maple. The lovely gray birch stills, too, as I pass. This is my welcome.

I slip quietly through the French window into the room I love—this spacious living room that seems to be asleep or dreaming in the moonlight. What words have I to name this soft coloring of walls, and rug and chairs? It is more beautiful than any blue, or green, or gold, that I have chosen for you. It is no color, and yet all colors. An artist could

strive for a lifetime and yet not reproduce it. I touch this little table, so frail and light, that has come down from distant years, passed from loving hands to loving hands for more than a century. I lean against this antique mahogany divan rescued one day from the very wreck of a farmhouse in the hills of the sampler. Did she reckon as she wrought it patiently, that her own handiwork would be cherished through long years. Seventeen hundred and eighty-three, the year of the eventful Treaty of Paris, is the date she worked upon it. I wonder if the treaty itself could mean so much to me.

Moving slowly, I come to other friends and other treasures half-revealed, half-hidden by the flickering shadows. Now I touch a favorite chair, now a window-seat. The scent of flowers comes from the open garden windows. I slip through pantry and kitchen into my garden—mine because I toiled so faithfully and so patiently to achieve it. Tall, stately flowers in the moonlight, how can I describe you? There are more beautiful flowers, perhaps, in other gardens, but none could mean so much to me as you of my dreams and longings.

I hail the giant lindens that towers above all others on our hill. I pause for a drink of clear, cold water at our well; sit dreaming where the moonbeams flicker through the lattice-work and vines. Now I greet the aged apple trees and try to distinguish fruit from leaves in the moonlight. Here is the gray ghost of our barn before me. Do I hear a bark and a glad scampering in the grass near by? If so, then must I hasten away. I go a journey that you cannot follow, faithful dog of mine. This once I travel all too swiftly for your tireless feet. Even now I am hundreds of miles beyond you.

## Portrait by a Neighbor

Before she has her floor swept  
Or her dishes done,  
Any day you'll find her  
A-sunning in the sun!

It's long after midnight  
Her key's in the lock,  
And you never see her chimney smoke  
Till past ten o'clock!

She digs in her garden  
With a shovel and a spoon,  
She weeds her lily lettuce  
By the light of the moon.

She walks up the walk  
Like a woman in a dream,  
She forgets she borrowed butter  
And pays you back cream!

Her lawn looks like a meadow,  
And if she mows the place  
She leaves the clover standing  
And the Queen Anne's lace!

—Edna St. Vincent Millay, in "A Few Figs From Thistles."

## On the Banks of the Adour

DAX, the little city on the southern verge of the vast fir forests of the Landes, within sight, almost, of the cloud-capped crests of the Pyrénées, is a place good to stay in now, as also in Roman days, when, under the Emperors, it was "Aque Augustæ." "Waters of Augustus," a name abbreviated by the men of the Middle Ages into Dacus or Dax. These waters flow today, as of old. In the very heart of the town the famous "Fontaine Chaude" still sends up ceaselessly its wreathing clouds of steam, to dissolve and vanish among the breezes of the Landes; and only two nights ago I myself did a thing I have never done before—I carried from my bedroom in the Hotel de la Paix an

enormous group of weather-tanned men, women, and children, all volubly chattering, while with simple forked tools, they busily and swiftly transform the green rushes into white rods, as I have seen the Somerset folk doing in villages round the Isle of Athelney. Everywhere, in quite southern disorder, lie the withered brown strappings of many days. What a Corot-like group among the trees these workers form, the women all in rusty black, the men in yellow canvas jackets, or dirty white, shirt-sleeved, and the nut brown children, mop-haired, tangled and barefoot, one in a gray bodice, another in a ragged red skirt, and a third in a long, brown, sack-like garment, surmounted by a wide-winged sun-hat.

We pass on; and again our way is barred—this time by an old woman trundling a barrow-load of forest-



La Fontaine Chaude, Dax.

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empty jug, and filled it, free gratis, with water clean and steaming hot, supplied by the municipality, who had to provide no more than the necessary tap.

But to us, at least, the real charm of Dax is felt less in the city than by the banks of its lovely river, the Adour. Descend the streets to the water's edge, turn eastward, past the Establishments, along the towing path with beauty. Toward us, down the avenue of great plane trees, in whose shelter I had lunched secure, from a sudden summer storm, comes patterning a little flock of gray geese, speckled all with gold dust, and followed by a tall, handsome girl, whose trim outline, dark blue dress, and swarthy, southern complexion, are set off admirably by a big white sun-bonnet. Between the shining river and the mottled trunk of the plane trees runs a stretch of emerald sward, whereon the dun cattle feed, and the gray and white geese, with orange beaks, and much progeny, are taking also their midday meal.

On the left of the narrow river path, green-edged, daisy-bordered and lifted, upon sloping green banks, some fifteen feet above the river and the feeding ground—so that you may look royally down upon the beauty about you—the prospect is not less fair. Here is a glimmering pool, reed-fringed, and filled with floating green and white islands of leaf and waterlily and, in the middle, another island, a real island—covered with golden flowering gorse. From the edge of the pond extends a cove of young oaks, with a wooden chalet in the heart of it, such as you see often in this Landes country. For a forest home this chalet is rather garishly painted, in red and brown; before it, in a clearing, leap and dance the orange flames of a log fire, above which, from a tripod, hangs a steaming pot, wherein bubbles somebody's supper. Past the end of the rustic bridge, that leads from the path to the pool, comes trotting a line of red ponies, too shy by far to dispute, for one moment, our passage of the narrow way. With timid glances from soft brown eyes, and startled plugging of hoofs, they dive down the bank on either side and leave the path to us.

It is a path worth following, always; for here opens out, to the north, glade after glade of ferny forests, echoing with the deep melodious note of the cuckoo—whose voice, like that of mankind also, is louder in southern France than elsewhere—while southward, seen across deep, rain-shadow, through the lacy network of drooping bough and leafy twig, gleams the silver river, as it glides, mirror-smooth, beside its stretch of lush green sward. A soft throb of beating wing turns our glance towards another silent pool, embroidered with yellow iris, and fringed with dark reeds, from which a water bird has just risen. Zigzagging cunningly through the lessening wood, the creature is lost to view long before it has crossed the space of red ploughed earth visible between the gray and purple trunks.

Here is a farmhouse, warmly roofed in multicolored tiles, and set in an open space. Against the eaves, and against the trunks of the nearest trees, white sheaves of newly stripped rushes are piled in stacks; and now, at once, comes the welcome sound of voices, gathering strength until, a moment later, we can make out a pic-

ture sticks. She is timid, and reluctant as the ponies were, to hold the path against us; but we give way. Now the ferns are displaced by an undergrowth of dense brushwood, and clumps of sweet wild roses. Then, suddenly, the mysterious gloom of the wood is lightened. Before us, across the emerald pasture, the river winds between two stretches of golden sand, and, creating the belt of green hills upon the horizon, the line of tapering fir stands out pitchy black against the glimmering midday sky.

## Blackberry Harvest

Purple-blue globes amid the brambles,  
Tangled with scarlet hips of roses,  
And the hazy, lazy autumn  
Drifting out with the drifting leaves;  
Down the hill the slow movements of  
browsing cattle.

Up the hill the shrill laughter of  
children.

Fighting their way through the tangle  
Towards the drooping spoll.

Grey "old-man's-beard" covers densely  
the tops of the brambles,  
And against it project the scarlet hips  
of the roses,  
Against the greenery flashing  
Like lanterns swung through the  
leaves:—  
Up above them, wavering slowly,  
The undergrowth flares out in scarlet,  
And, above it, the yellow tips of the  
beeches.

Almost motionless.  
Now and then drop slowly a spear of  
flame to the earth.

—John Gould Fletcher.

## Highbrows, Moderate

It is not at all easy to defend one's tastes against people who read the books that everybody is reading. They are offended if one refuses to read the books; they are still more deeply offended if one reads them and dislikes them.

"You highbrows . . ." a man began one of his sentences in the course of a conversation the other day, and, though you will hardly believe it, it was I that he meant. I do not quite know what a highbrow is, but I doubt if I have a claim to a place in that illustrious company. As a matter of fact, I am so far from being a highbrow that I am even a person who calls other people highbrows. I am a little bewildered, I confess, when I find the people whom I call highbrows calling still other people highbrows. I cannot help thinking that there must be a continuous progression in these matters from high to higher and highest, till we come at last to the Supreme Highbrow, who sits up aloft and alone, despising us all, and by us all despised.

I should not care to be the Supreme Highbrow. It would be like being King of the North Pole. He must be horribly lonely. What a desert the world must seem to him, that does not contain one solitary person of good taste except himself! It is bad enough to realize that nearly everybody except one's self is vulgar, but to realize that even the highbrows are vulgar must be an experience almost unbearable in its poignancy.

There is this, at least, to be said for being an ordinary highbrow, that you will have a fair amount of company. You are a member of a club of a kind, all the members of which say more or less the same thing, and applaud one another for saying . . . They pursue

## Uprooting the Weeds of Jealousy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL through the ages, from the time of Cain and Abel, do we find mortal thought manifesting, through its belief of life in matter, that most unlovely trait called jealousy. But as surely as there seems to appear the counterfeit of God's creation, just as surely is there a means for its destruction and for the manifestation of good.

If one will analyze jealousy, he will see, even from a human standpoint, how unnecessary it is, and that it is but an indication of weakness and fear. Instead of being regretful over another's success, one should know it as a cause for rejoicing. So-called mortal mind sets up its own limitations; and whenever one person has the vision, the courage, the strength, to rise above any human limitation, he is setting aside the seeming power of mortal law. Who has not rejoiced in the masterpieces of literature, of art, and of music? Who has not been grateful that there was a Shakespeare, a Rembrandt, a Beethoven, a Mozart? Have they not benefited all through their individual efforts and success? Though years have passed since they gave their work to the world, we are still sharing in their attainments. Are not the accomplishments of the inventors of the telephone, the wireless, or radio, also helping to make our lives more harmonious, more progressive?

The saying that no man can live unto himself is true in that no one can keep that which is good and right unto himself, even in our experiences today; for all good is of God, and as ideas of the one Father we share with each other all that He bestows. When men awaken to behold the brotherhood of man, they will see that there is one common cause; they will find themselves united in thought to the recognition of good, and will rejoice in the manifestation of all that makes for progress, for purity, for the betterment of human kind; and instead of wishing to pull down or interfere with their brother's success, they will help in the holding up of their brother's hands, so that he shall not fail.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 540), Mrs. Eddy says, "Cain is the type of mortal and material man, conceived in sin and 'shaped in iniquity'; he is not the type of Truth and Love;" and she continues

the same quarry, and they worship the same gods, though they change the altar from season to season. Against the authors that everybody is reading, they place the authors that everybody ought to be reading; and, indeed, if you tried to keep up both with the popular fashions of the hour and the highbrow fashions of the hour, you would have very little time left for enjoying literature. I am not sure that fashions of both kinds are not taken too seriously. In dress and in table manners there is something to be said for making concessions to the age; but I do not like to see a man so miserably over-having liked the wrong book as he would be if he had worn the wrong tie.

Some people look on these things as equally important, and they would impose taste in the arts upon us as a sort of intellectual evening-dress. Books are not meant to be worn like themselves to this. After all, one dresses as a duty, but one reads for pleasure. Hence, there are fewer imperatives in reading than in dress. "Oh, you must read it!" women—and even men—sometimes say to you. I deny it. I may read it, though probably I shall not. If you would say, "I will certainly not read it till next year. The man who persuades me most easily to read a book is the man who says simply, 'You would like it.' That is a reason I can understand. All else is merely the insolence of a despot, whether a despot be a coterie or the multitude."

Literature is a word that in the course of time has come to have a very special meaning. It means prose or verse that has come from an original imagination and that has in it some quality of permanent permanence. All the rest is either journalism or manufactured goods. To say this is not to disparage journalism. Journalism is in its own way as important as literature. . . . As for manufactured goods, they too need not be despised, if they are reasonably well made. But they should not be produced in the same sort of covers as literature. They should be brought out in tin, like so many popular goods.

As books are at present published, simple readers are only confused when they find a book of, say, Mr. Conrad's short stories presenting much the same appearance as "Should She Have Done It?" No wonder that, in such circumstances, the poor highbrow becomes anxious about other people's state of soul and is continually tempted to cry, "Be not deceived by appearances!" He hates to see people eating tinned salmon under the delusion that they are eating the best salmon from Scotland. In this he is at least protesting against a lie. If only he were a little less pleased with himself as he protests, and not so distressed about the condition of people who, after all, get a great deal of pleasure from eating tinned salmon, he might even do the State some service.—Robert Lynd, in The New Statesman.

## Anemones

But riddles are not made for me,  
My joy's in beauty, not its cause;  
Then give me but the open skies,  
And birds that sing in a green wood  
That's snowbound by anemones.

—W. H. Davies.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**The Reparations Controversy Grave**

THE utterances today in Parliament of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lords Curzon and Grey leave no doubt as to the extreme gravity of the situation that has arisen between England and France on the question of the German reparations. Judgment as to the matter is rendered difficult by the fact that the full text of the British proposals and of the

French and Belgian responses thereto has not yet been made public. Great Britain has steadily urged such publicity, and Mr. Baldwin in today's speech announced that a formal request had been made of the two continental countries to permit it. As yet permission has been refused. This fact cannot but prejudice, though only temporarily, the French case in the mind of a world which very generally believes that open diplomacy is apt to be honest diplomacy and that frankness in stating an international problem is a virtually vital precedent to its successful solution.

Without for the moment attempting to judge the merits of a controversy in which such tremendous national forces are involved, it may be pointed out that the situation has reached something very like an impasse, and, much as was the case in 1917, the antagonistic forces of Europe, or a large section of them, are about to appeal to the United States for aid in extricating them from their entanglements. For while the exact text of the British note is not known, it is believed that the suggestion was made therein that the capacity of Germany to pay the reparations imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles should be left to an impartial international tribunal of trained financiers and economists, as was suggested some months ago by Secretary Hughes of the United States State Department. It is further understood, though official papers are lacking, that France firmly rejects this suggestion, insisting that the Reparations Commission created by the Versailles Treaty has already complete authority in the matter, is international and impartial, and that there is no reason to take the adjustment out of its hands, inviting in another nation which is no party to the reparations controversy.

If France holds to this position, it is to be understood by the something more than hints dropped by British spokesmen that Great Britain will go ahead and negotiate with Germany, with the probable admission of Italy, for the creation of such commission. There is every indication that in the event this is done, France will proceed with the program which she is already conducting, with the assistance only of Belgium, of attempting to collect her share of the reparations by her own force alone.

Now, suppose that such a situation does arise. What is to be the attitude of the United States?

Secretary Hughes' original proposition for the participation of his Nation in a commission of experts to determine the measure of Germany's ability to pay contemplated the acceptance of such a commission by all the former Allies as well as by Germany. It was received with general approval, even that of those American statesmen who believed that their country should hold itself rigidly aloof from European entanglements. But under conditions as they have now developed, or at least as they seem about to develop, this commission would not be acceptable to all of the former European associates of the United States. It is apparent that British opinion is sanguine that Belgium would in the final lineup break away from France on this issue; but even at that, France, the most powerful of continental nations at the moment, would still be left antagonistic to the commission and defiant of its findings. Suppose the commission determined upon a measure of reparations payments which France should denounce as inadequate, unjust, and unacceptable. The question of literal enforcement of the commission's findings, of course, could not be raised. The world is not going to war again to compel France to moderate its demands upon Germany any more than the world stood ready to go to war to compel Germany to meet the demands that France already made. If, as a result of the commission's findings, Great Britain accepted the share of the reparations allotted to it, but France proceeded with its present program of collecting by force the full amount of its claims, what would be the outcome then? Would it be a situation in which the United States would care to be involved? Would the political forces, particularly in the Senate, that have been so antagonistic to any proposal that the United States should share with the fifty-one other members of the League of Nations the task and the responsibility of maintaining peace in Europe, be willing to put their country in the position of joining with England and Italy alone to enforce an award in the immensely complicated and highly controversial question of reparations?

The debate in Parliament which is still in progress marks what may be a crucial point in the relations not only of European nations with each other but of the United States to the European world. It is too early to forecast what may be the outcome, but no American with an intelligent interest in public affairs can afford not to watch intently the progress of this controversy.

**A Fraternal Visit to Canada**

WHEN President Harding made a neighborly call at Vancouver, on the way home from Alaska, citizens of the British Columbia port gave him a right hearty Canadian greeting. In the President's response to an address of welcome, he made reference to what he termed the "ancient bugaboo" of annexation. He probably had no knowledge, when speaking of it, that just recently there has been some alarmist whispering of the possibility of the loss

of Canadian national independence, owing to the trend of Canadian migration to the United States.

There are economic reasons, temporary in character, that account for this southward movement from Canada. But there is no weakening of Canadian national sentiment. It is rather more pronounced than ever. Hence when President Harding innocently, and humorously, touched upon the subject of annexation, to dismiss it as an "ancient bugaboo," he made a timely hit with the patriotic Canadian people.

As the President said, the people of the United States have all they can manage now, "and room enough and to spare for another 100,000,000 before approaching the intensive stage of existence of many European states." He went on to express the sentiment of the American people, saying: "No; let us go our own gait along parallel roads; you helping us and we helping you. So long as each country maintains its independence and both recognize their independence, those paths cannot fail to be highways of progress and prosperity." With such an understanding between neighbors, the Canadian people spontaneously clasp the President's proffered right hand of "true faith and good fellowship."

DEEP down underneath the French attitude toward the German reparations problem is the popular delusion that

competition for international trade is, as was claimed by Premier Poincaré in his recent speech on the Ruhr occupation, "economic war." That Germany is preparing for an economic war against France was flatly asserted, and the prediction made that by evading payment of the reparations fixed by the Versailles Treaty the German manufacturers were putting themselves in a position to control not only the trade with other countries, but also successfully to invade the French market with their products.

In one form or another this curious idea of commerce as war between manufacturing nations finds expression in all discussions of the much-muddled European situation, and many of the political disagreements appear to have their origin in a desire to hinder the development of the prostrate countries for fear lest they become industrial competitors of the stronger powers.

It is more than 150 years since Adam Smith showed clearly that all trade—the exchange of goods—is beneficial to both buyer and seller, and demolished the old mercantile theory that the people of any one country were injured by buying the things they needed in the cheapest market. Commerce, he made plain, was not an affair of nations, but of their individual producers and merchants, and it could only be maintained when it was to the advantage of both producer and consumer. The delusion that a country, as distinguished from its inhabitants, could become rich by exchanging goods for metallic money has largely disappeared, yet in another form it prevails, and is the source of much mischief. Governments talk and act as though it were highly desirable to promote the export trade, but contrary to their interests to permit a corresponding volume of imports. That imports are paid for by exported goods is conceded, as is the manifest fact that money is merely an instrument for facilitating trade; but even in free trade nations it is considered advantageous to increase exports, while imports of goods ready for consumption are regarded as something of a necessary evil.

In the days of Richard Cobden and John Bright, it was held that trade was the great peacemaker, and that closer commercial relations would inevitably lead to better understandings among peoples that would put an end to wars. That this should be the outcome of policies making for mutual interchange of the products of varied climes and zones would appear to be obvious, but unfortunately, modern productive conditions, under which there is always an apparent overproduction of goods, force a contest for markets that provokes national jealousies, and is doubtless one cause of strained relations that lead up to wars.

Behind the sentiment that trade is economic war lies the strange situation that consumption does not keep pace with production, and in consequence the selfish interest of producers in one country is manifested in efforts to check the competition of similar producers in other countries. When statesmen realize that the so-called "trade wars" are chiefly due to domestic causes that limit the purchasing power, that under natural conditions should always equal productive capacity, they will see the folly of speaking of the exchange of goods as though it were that synthesis of all destructive evils, war.

IN NEARLY every city of considerable size in the United States, and perhaps in all the cities of the Atlantic coast section, there are to be seen in the public parks and in museums and other municipal buildings dignified and commanding bronze or marble figures, the works of artists of note, which have for years been sadly neglected. In New York, Philadelphia and Boston, as well as in almost numberless cities, grime and the elements have combined to make unsightly those things which should be attractive and beautiful. It is a false sense which dictates the careless disregard of public statues upon the assumption that they, like other antiques, increase in attractiveness and possibly in value as they more and more show the evidences of passing years.

In an article recently written for the National Sculpture Society, Mrs. Adeline Adams, wife of Herbert Adams, the sculptor, speaks thoughtfully and authoritatively upon this subject. She asks: "Is it not a singular superstition that a statue, once placed, should never be touched by the hand of cleanliness, but should suffer in silence whatever indignities the soot and the birds and the climate heap upon it?" The question is a pertinent one. There need not be, and should not be, that polishing to

the height of offensiveness which would detract from the beauty and dignity of pieces grown mature and weather-beaten as they have faced the sunshine and storms of years. But there should be provided that decent care and absolute cleanliness demanded by that proper regard which every community has for the persons or the events which they have taken commendable steps to honor or commemorate.

The expense of this supervision and care need not be a matter requiring any considerable appropriation of public moneys. The work could be directed by commissions already provided for, or by specially chosen art commissions or boards. Let those who have not given serious thought to the matter look about them and they will discover the need. Boston, for instance, boasts hundreds of historical statues, dozens erected to the memory of famous men of letters, and many to soldiers and heroes since the earliest days of the Republic. The possessions of other cities are quite as valuable in this respect. Yet those whom their fellows and descendants have eagerly honored seem sadly neglected, if not forgotten, as the seasons continue to obliterate the beauties with which skillful and loving hands painstakingly adorned the silent monuments erected in tribute to them.

"FORMER foes reconciled by Christian schools and colleges" is a news item reporting the practical and

actual solution of the toughest problem professed and confessed by every Christian nation. In no place has the demon of nationalistic hatred asserted its vengeful power so arrogantly as in Turkey. Yet right at its very throat, Constantinople, Christian educators have possessed an all-essential courage to radiate Christian ideals as well as teach the usual school and college courses. Consequently, at frequent intervals, we read in the news columns that Turks, Greeks and Armenians, Russians, Hebrews and Bulgarians, are being united by education at Robert College and at the American College for Girls, that intimate friendship springs up between them.

Here, therefore, is not only a demonstration absolutely proving that the recent World Conference on Education was justified in taking epochal steps to obtain international peace through education, but it is a plainly pointed forefinger at the crossroads of nations. The passing governments and the wandering peoples may see the sign clearly if they but have eyes with which to see. The combined student enrollment of Robert College and the American College for Girls is a little less than a thousand. This number may be small, even tiny, in comparison to the aggregate populations represented, but it constitutes a solid nucleus—it is a bit of genuine yeast.

Furthermore, if 1000 Turks, Greeks, and Armenians can be taught to honor and love one another, any larger number can be led by way of school and college to mutual understanding, to international neighborliness. If the task of the hour means anything in the United States, Great Britain, France, and other Christian nations, let the talking cease, let sincerity be shown, let reason and determination establish enough Christian schools and colleges in the Near East to bring into amity Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, Russians, Hebrews, and Bulgarians. The present Turkish Government has decreed that Christian colleges shall be permitted to continue in Turkey.

## Editorial Notes

THE expert horseshoe "pitcher" of two or three decades ago sees the promise of an opportunity to again display his skill. While in America the game of quoits has never attained the popularity enjoyed in recent years by golf and tennis, it is one in which there is opportunity to employ skill as well as adroit generalship. Estimating the cycles which mark the return of fashions, games, and jokes, it is about time, apparently, for a revival of this ancient and honorable pastime.

THERE is increasing dissatisfaction among baseball officials with the practice of leasing baseball parks to boxing promoters. This is done in New York more extensively than in other cities, and the prize fights are said to have detracted from interest in other sporting events, deplorable as it seems from a sportsman's standpoint. Baseball can afford to be generous, but it can afford no more than any other institution to lend aid in popularizing the prize ring. Clean athletics and professional boxing do not well go hand in hand.

GOVERNMENT figures recently made public confirm the observation of many that the American silver dollar is rapidly being withdrawn from circulation. Except in the western states, this coin is seldom seen. It is so rare in the east that it is frequently carried as a pocket piece. Even the half-dollar is not as common as formerly, change usually being made in "quarters" at the picture houses and soda fountains. The weather-beaten dollar bill, with its suggested uncleanness, is not despised, but it would be much pleasanter to handle, though no easier to spend, if it went more often to the cleansing vat or to the incinerator in exchange for a brand new reissue.

ST. LOUIS artists and authors have taken it upon themselves to pay generous tribute to the memory of William Marion Reedy, for many years editor and publisher of the Mirror and counselor and adviser of struggling poets. Perhaps his most distinguished protégé is Miss Zoe Akins, well known among the younger American poets, whose first writings were published in the Mirror. Now, Robert Porter Bringham has designed a bronze medallion portrait of Reedy, which has been presented to the St. Louis Public Library by Isaac A. Hedges. A bust of the author will be presented to the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

## What of the Lighthouses?

THERE are governmental departments in which economy is still practicable; some, perhaps, where it would even be wise. But in at least one branch of the Federal service it is not only impracticable and unwise, but also distinctly and obviously unsafe, and that is the lighthouse service.

There are many beacon lights of high importance along the rocky New England coast; there are guides to harbors, warnings against dangerous ledge and shoal and bar, which mean everything to the sailor approaching from seaward; to the sailor and his freight, be it goods or human beings. Bewilderment to the seafarer lies in the inaccuracy of these guides, possible destruction in their failure. And of the highest importance as guide and warning beacon is the great revolving light, situated high above the sea on the rocky island of Monhegan, at the entrance to Penobscot Bay. It is, moreover, the very first light to be observed from the vessel which has crossed the western ocean in quest of the harbor of Portland.

Miles at sea lies Monhegan, and along its mighty cliffs crash the breakers today as they did when its tiny harbor offered refuge to the frail barques of Weymouth and of John Smith, centuries ago. But today, as the sun sinks into the sea to westward, out across the waters for miles and miles flashes the fiery eye of a mighty lens, a lens constructed in France of the finest material and with the highest skill within the present attainment of man. Slowly and unfailingly, from the hour of sunset to that of sunrise, out over the dark sea through the placid quiet of a summer evening, or across the wild turmoil of a winter's gale, it glows and dims, and the beam it throws is equal to the power of 150,000 candles! Men come within its radius with the feeling of being enfolded in the arms of a loved one. It tells of many perils of the deep. It warns from hundreds of treacherous shoals.

And this great light, with its intricate machinery of revolution, its almost priceless glass, its lens five feet in diameter and ten feet in height, must be watched continually, cared for as a little child, attended during its active and its resting hours as something upon which lives uncounted depend. The glass must be polished daily, carefully wrapped in soft cloths when the light is extinguished, guarded like fragile china. Indeed, all the surroundings, the accoutrements, of this immeasurably important station must be looked after; and, in addition, throngs of summer visitors shown about, inattention to whom will not be long delayed in its report to Washington. So, then, how much of a corps of men, keepers and assistants, does the Government find it necessary to maintain on Monhegan for the care and safeguarding of its property?

How many, indeed! Just one man, his wife and young child, stand guard over Monhegan Light today, through summer and winter alike, in calm and storm, night and day! One man to attend this wonderful beacon; one man to care for it, to clean it, to watch it at night, to show its wonders to visitors of the summer day, to keep spick and span the Government's property all about and, until February, 1922, Monhegan had two keepers, few enough, in all truth! In that month, incidentally the most dangerous of all months on the western ocean, the Administration reached the strange conclusion that two men on Monhegan were unnecessary, and cut the personnel down to one! No amount of investigation has been able to discover what was the excuse for this action, if, indeed, any were vouchsafed.

The unique idea appears to prevail in Washington that Congressmen from interior states make good men for committees having to do with coastal affairs. They get a better perspective. Thus several years ago some of them demanded to know what was the use of two lights on Thatcher's Island. Why two, when one could be seen just as far? And only a storm of objection from seafaring men, vigorously supported by the entire press of the Atlantic coast, prevented one of the Cape Ann lights from being extinguished permanently. But the men from the middle west are once more aggressive. As a result of their efforts, in a few days out will go one of the two lights on Matinicus Rock, off the Maine coast, a two-light beacon for generations. A keeper can be dispensed with, less oil used, a few dollars saved monthly; one light can be seen as far as two. And on Cape Elizabeth, western entrance to Casco Bay, are two great, powerful lights. Strong arguments are being advanced to do away with one of these.

Well, then, what is the need of two lights where one can be seen just as far? The need is this: Alternate beacons along the coast, as along the coast of every maritime nation, have different characteristics. That is to say, one is of the first order, another of second or third; one is revolving, the next fixed, or one is a single light, another contains twin lanterns. That these varying characteristics obtain is altogether essential. Otherwise, the mariner coming in in thick weather, or the stranger to the coast, might not know whether he had made the Southeast Light on Block Island, or Seguin on the Maine coast. He would be worse off than if no lights at all existed.

The lights should be left alone. They have been thus for generations, a few even for a century. The men who established them knew what they were about, and their work has well endured. The well-being of the keepers is of equal importance. One man obviously cannot be on the alert every hour of the twenty-four, however great his zeal. The efficiency of the lighthouse service is being impaired, and potential peril thus created for thousands of people.

## Roughing It on the Rivers

AN ANXIOUS boy dreads the tameness of the present and future. The lurid past seems to have been a greater period in which to live than is the present. The fact is, where once the utter simplicity of life meant hunting, fishing, fighting savages and enduring hardships, including hunger, we have now every opportunity for old-time difficulties, and all the adventures of modern developments, says Raymond S. Spears in Adventure.

Fine experience lies at one's own doorstep. The Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico, the Missouri from Fort Benton to the Gulf, the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red—some 10,000 miles of navigable stream, and some 50,000 miles of skiff or canoe waters in the Mississippi Basin alone, offer everything but wild Indians to navigators. A few hundred youths and adults do discover the wonderland of experience that lies at their perfect command. While hundreds of thousands long for the waterway, only a few really take advantage of what is offered. A trip down the upper and lower Mississippi ought to be included in every university course; skiff, motorboat, or shanty-boat navigation down that river would color the life, broaden the viewpoint, and increase the resourcefulness of every one undertaking it. The river supplies the power, and the cost would be less than \$1 a day, for each one.

## Neglect of Public Statues